FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SHEVARDNADZE BEGINS GENEVA VISIT, TALKS AT CONFERENCE

Departs Moscow 5 August

LD051158 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 5 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 5 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, today left Moscow for Geneva where he will address the conference on disarmament.

He was seen off at the airport by Nikolay Slyunkov, a member of the Political Bureau and a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Anatoliy Kovalev, a first deputy foreign minister of the USSR, and other officials.

Makes Statement on Arrival

LD051734 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 Aug 87

[Text] Geneva, 5 August (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs, arrived here today and made the following statement.:

I am glad to meet Geneva, which for many people in the world symbolizes contacts and cooperation in the name of a better future for the peoples. In this regard, I remember November 1985, when Mikhail Gorbachev met the U.S. President here.

Following that memorable Geneva summit, a lot has been said to the effect that the hopes it produced turned out to be unrealistic, but now, 2 years on, we again sense that the spirit of Geneva is still alive.

An agreement on medium-range and operational and tactical missiles has almost been worked out.

An historic convention on banning production of chemical arms and destroying stocks of them is almost ready.

We arrived in Geneva to assist in removing that "almost", to assist the disarmament conference in solving the tasks facing it, by means of an explanation of the Soviet position and a number of new Soviet proposals.

Of course, our plans also include a meeting with the delegations of the USSR and the United States at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons.

At one time, Geneva was compared to a whole continent. Remembering Switzerland's traditional industry, we would use a different comparison: the ticking of the clock of history can be heard especially clear here.

The aim of Soviet foreign policy is to do everything to ensure the clock does not stop and to ensure the nuclear and space age does not turn out to be the last one in the history of mankind.

We intend to talk about that and other important matters in the Palace of Nations tomorrow.

Cordial thanks for the warm reception. Peace and prosperity to the citizens of Geneva and all of Switzerland.

Lists Policy Objectives at Talks

LD060932 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 6 Aug 87

[Text] Geneva August 6 TASS -- Addressing the participants in the Conference on Disarmament the USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Eduard Shevardnadze named the following basic objectives which the Soviet Union is seeking to achieve:

-- The conclusion of treaties with the United States and of international agreements on the complete destruction of nuclear weapons worldwide,

-- A strict and universal ban on deployment of any arms in outer space,

-- The establishment of an international regime under which there will be no chemical weapons or other types of weapons of mass destruction in the world,

-- The reduction of conventional weapons to the lowest possible levels required for defence,

-- The establishment, on the basis of cooperation among all states in the world, of a comprehensive system of international security, under which the United Nations could, in accordance with its charter, effectively maintain peace and security.

The minister also outlined the USSR's consistent practical actions to attain these aims.

Comments on Global-Double Zero

LD060928 Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 6 Aug 87

[Text] Geneva August 6 TASS -- Addressing the participants in the Conference on Disarmament the USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Eduard Shevardnadze said that the Soviet Union "had done all in our power" to reach agreement with the United States on intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles on the basis of a "global double zero". If this agreement is reached, he said, this will result in the elimination of "all nuclear warheads on two classes of arms of the two countries", including those on Pershing-1A missiles belonging to the FRG.

The minister recalled that under the nuclear non-proliferation treaty the FRG had undertaken not to acquire nuclear arms. If the Pershing-1A missiles are FRG systems, the questions arises: Why and by what right does the FRG possess nuclear arms? The USSR will never acquiesce in West Germany becoming a nuclear power, Eduard Shevardnadze said.

Discusses Verification Plans

LD060958 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 6 Aug 87

[Text] Geneva August 6 TASS -- The Soviet approach to the problem of real verification of disarmament is a reflection of new political thinking, the USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Eduard Shevardnadze said today when addressing the Conference on Disarmament.

The Soviet Union is proposing an exceptionally wide variety of forms and methods of verification -- both national and international, he said.

On calling on the conference to facilitate the attainment of a Soviet-American accord on the banning of nuclear tests the minister proposed to create for this purpose a special group of scientific experts which would be assigned the task of working out and submitting agreed-upon recommendations on a system of verification for a possible agreement. The USSR also proposes to establish an international system of global radiation safety monitoring, involving the use of space communication links.

The USSR insists on a continuous monitoring of the process of destroying nuclear arms -- at this stage intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles and that there be mandatory access to Soviet and U.S. military facilities in third countries where missiles could be stationed.

In the matter of international verification to make sure that outer space remains peaceful the USSR views as reasonable the idea of inspecting each space launch and proposes the permanent presence of groups of inspectors at all space launch sites. If a state has no intention of putting weapons in space, there can be no reason for it to object to international inspections of its space activities, Eduard Shevardnadze said.

Chemical Weapons Talks 'Possible'

LD061056 Moscow TASS in English 1047 GMT 6 Aug 87

[Text] Geneva August 6 TASS -- As it was stated here by the Minister of Foreign Affairs Eduard Shevardnadze, a complete ban on chemical weapons and the elimination of their stockpiles would be an event of great universal significance. Speaking at the Conference on Disarmament today, he noted that it was now possible to adopt a relevant convention and that the Soviet Union would further vigorously assist this.

The minister said that at the talks on this question the Soviet delegation would proceed from the need to make legally binding the principle of mandatory challenge inspections without right of refusal.

In addition to this the Soviet side invited the participants in the chemical weapons negotiations to the Soviet military facility at Shikhany to see standard items of Soviet chemical weapons and observe the technology of destroying chemical weapons at a mobile facility. "We will later invite experts to the specialized plant for the destruction of chemical weapons now being built in the vicinity of the town of Chapayevsk", Eduard Shevardnadze said further.

On expressing hope that this would untie the knots impeding the drafting of the convention Eduard Shevardnadze proposed to hold this year an additional session of the Conference on Disarmament so as to complete most of the drafting of the convention banning chemical weapons.

PRAVDA INSISTS WARHEADS FOR FRG PERSHINGS MUST GO

PM051057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 87 Second Edition p 5

["Commentator's Column" by Igor Melnikov: "To Remove the Block"]

[Text] News agencies have carried two news items from the banks of the Rhine, one after the other. The first item is about an article in the Bonn newspaper GENERAL-ANZEIGER claiming that the FRG Government plans to enter into direct talks with the USSR on Pershing-1A missiles. The second item reported that an FRG Government spokesman had denied the newspaper report.

It is not hard to guess the purpose for which the dubious trial balloon was launched from GENERAL-ANZEIGER's pages. Practically any other newspaper could have advanced such a "fairy tale," for the West's propaganda machine is working at high pitch today. A considerable number of U.S. and FRG politicians and foreign policy officials are ready to stand up for every one of the 72 Pershing-1A's from newspaper pages and television screens.

The fact remains that because of the U.S. nuclear warheads with which these missiles are equipped, certain circles in the West have created a real roadblock at the Geneva talks. Scenes of indignation at Soviet "carping" and "inconsistency" are played out according to a prepared "score." Why, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Director K. Adelman angrily inquires, did the the Soviets not mention the Pershing-1A's in the mid-May?

But, if you please, what was there to "mention" and debate, when the United States itself was campaigning for the "global double-zero" and the elimination of two classes of missiles -- medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles? It is as clear as day that all U.S. warheads on medium-range and operational and tactical missiles must be eliminated along with the Soviet missiles and warheads of these classes. A reasonable objection may be made to those who disagree with this: What if the Soviet Union deployed nuclear warheads on missiles stationed in the other German state? What would the champions of the West's interests say then?

Yes, the question of the Pershing-1A's is a stumbling block in Geneva today. This block must be removed from the path of the Geneva talks, and the only way to do this is to eliminate the U.S. warheads earmarked for West German missiles. Equality and, again equality -- this is the only just solution to the problem.

Incidentally, sober voices also are being heard in the FRG itself. Pointing out that the Pershing-1A's were the last means for the Christian Democratic Union and Christian Social Union to block the "double-zero option," H. Scheer, leader of the disarmament and arms control working group of the Socialist Democratic Party of Germany's Bundestag faction, declared: "What at first seemed a harmless secondary condition has today become an obstacle to talks."

Obstacles to movement toward a more reliable, nonviolent, and nuclear-free world must be removed.

CHERNYSHEV MARKS TEST BAN TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD041408 Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 4 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 4 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

Twenty four years ago, on August 5, 1963, representatives of the USSR, the United States and Britain signed in Moscow the treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, outer space and under water.

This treaty signified a major step in the struggle to restrict the nuclear arms race, even though it did not encompass all nuclear explosions. It signified an important victory of the policy of peaceful coexistence over the policy of cold war, of the diplomacy of negotiations over the policy of banking on strength in international relations, of concern for the health and welfare of people over disregard for the demands, interests and the very destiny of mankind.

It was also important that this treaty ensured the elimination of one of the key sources of our planet's radioactive contamination.

For prior to 1963 about 200 million tons of earth contaminated with radioactivity were ejected into the atmosphere as a result of atomic and hydrogen weapon tests.

It should be specially stressed that the then President of the United States John Kennedy and his closest associates viewed the treaty as an important agreement on restraining the nuclear arms race and clearing the atmosphere of radioactive waste, as a starting point for further measures aimed at easing international tension. In John Kennedy's opinion political changes in the atmosphere were even more important than physical ones, it was subsequently recalled by one of his assistants, Theodore Sorensen. A symbolical "first step", a harbinger of further agreements -- this was how the treaty was regarded on both sides of the Atlantic.

The certain changes in the American Administration's policy of the time showed that moderate and realistic trends began to manifest themselves in the formation of the future foreign policy of the United States and that recognition of the realities of the nuclear age and of the obtaining international situation began to make itself felt. The "inconceivability" of nuclear war was increasingly realised. The President was gravitating to the thought that the interests of the United States would be better served by a policy of improving and not of worsening relations with the USSR, by restraining and not encouraging the more reactionary and aggressive forces inside the United States. Concrete steps in the direction of detente were made possible exactly because the administration moved to more realistic positions taking into account the changes taking place in the world.

The Soviet Union made a big effort to continue this process, to make it possible jointly with the United States and then with the other nuclear powers to avert the modernisation of nuclear arsenals and the development of ever more lethal nuclear weapons, to create conditions for the "withering away" of nuclear weapons. The Soviet unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions lasted for more than 18 months and during that time the USSR had repeatedly called on the United States to join it.

But the present United States Administration refuses to stop the nuclear arms race and start drafting a treaty in the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. Some people in Washington are still entertaining hopes of achieving strategic military superiority.

The absence of agreement on the total ending of nuclear tests has aleady resulted in the creation of MIRVed warheads, in a ten-fold increase on the number of nuclear warheads and the appearance of nuclear-tipped cruise missiles. In future, if a barrier is not erected, there will appear various types of "third generation" nuclear weapons, including those designed for "Star Wars".

By its actions the present United States Administration shows that despite all its declarations about love of peace it is acting contrary to the main demand of our nuclear-space age. It is long time for Washington to respond to the Soviet call to open an important stage in international relations and clear the road to the attainment of agreement on the total ending of nuclear explosions.

ZORIN ON SHULTZ ACCORD, 'OPTIMISM,' 'OBSTRUCTIONS'

LD042047 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 4 Aug 87

[Political observer Valentin Zorin report from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Reports from Geneva show that the U.S. delegation at the medium-range missile talks is amassing more and more new obstacles in the road to achieving an agreement. Over to Moscow Television's political observer, Valentin Zorin:

[Zorin] Hello, comrades. When acquainting myself with the reports about which you have just heard, I voluntarily recall the conversation 2 months ago with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. The discussion took place in Venice at the residence of the U.S. delegation immediately following the end of the conference of the leaders of the seven leading capitalist countries. The secretary of state was then in an excellent mood, and, when we switched on our cameras, he declared in an interview for "Vremya" that by achieving agreement with the allies on conditions for the Soviet-U.S. agreement on medium-range missiles Washington had removed the last obstacle in the road to success. Shultz was still more optimistic in an off-the-record conversation that took place afterwards, declaring that an agreement can be signed in the near future.

However, as the last 2 months have shown, the optimism of the U.S. secretary of state at that time was either assumed or did not have sufficient grounds. An increasing number of new, artificially accumulated obstructions are appearing at the Geneva talks. In the hope of putting an end to these obstructions, the Soviet Union, as is known, has made yet another move -- and an extremely substantial and bold one -- facilitating a solution of the problem of eliminating medium-range missiles by declaring its readiness to eliminate these missiles fully, not only in Europe but in Asia.

However, Washington once again started seeking routine obstacles on the road to an agreement. That is how things stand today. So what about the recent optimism of George Shultz? I personally feel that at that time he was not being sly, but purely and simply he miscalculated, overrating external circumstances and underestimating -- which is, of course, considering his informedness, strange -- the fierce opposition offered to any step on the road to a real halt to the arms race by forces that are extremely influential today in the United States, from military industrialists to extreme right-wing politicians.

Their power is so great that to a large extent they can block decisions made at a very high level.

As far as one can judge, a fierce struggle now has developed behind the Washington scenes, carefully shielded from the gaze of outsiders. In particular, one can hardly consider accidental and unrelated the sudden announcement of the resignation of one of the yes-men of the military-industrial complex in the Washington administration -- Kenneth Adelman -- who has done much over the past years to sabotage constructive progress of Soviet-U.S. talks. Incidentally, apart from Adelman, opponents of accord in Washington now have people to rely on.

It will be possible to gage the prevailing attitude in Washington from what decision is finally made by the U.S. Administration with regard to the constructive Soviet proposals at the medium-range missiles talks: the demands of common sense and a responsible approach to the matter, or the selfish interests of the military corporations and their political agents.

KAMPELMAN ARGUMENTS ON FRG PERSHINGS DISPUTED

PM041527 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jul 87 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Val. Bogachev under the rubric "TASS: Commentary for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA" and headlined "Rearmament Instead of Disarmament"]

[Text] Max Kampelman, head of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms, maintains that the United States invariably adheres to the position elaborated in 1981, when the Soviet-U.S. talks on medium-range nuclear forces in Europe began. While not denying that new obstacles have emerged in the way of reaching agreements on medium-range missiles, the U.S. diplomat insists that they have arisen not because of changes in Washington's position, not because of a U.S. departure from the previously agreed approaches, but because of the "inexplicable Soviet decision to procrastinate."

In the article "Moscow's Answer at the Talks on Medium-Range Nuclear Forces," published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, Kampelman makes a very distinctive interpretation of the "new obstacles" to reaching an agreement and even invents problems that simply do not exist.

"During 5 years of talks, the Soviets did not once propose limiting the German Pershing missiles or their warheads," the U.S. diplomat writes. "Now that an agreement is close at hand, they suddenly advance this demand. One wonders just who is creating obstacles to an agreement at the last minute."

Unfortunately, Kampelman's statement is full of inaccuracies, innuendos, and half-truths. He is right only insofar as the Soviet Union really had not earlier proposed "limiting the German missiles." For some reason, however, Kampelman does not specify that the Soviet side is not advancing such a demand now either. Of course, the U.S. diplomat did not cite -- and could not have cited -- any Soviet proposals about "third-party" missiles.

Kampelman feigns "surprise" at the USSR's "unexpected" demand to eliminate all the U.S. nuclear warheads for operational and tactical missiles, including the FRG's missiles. However, there is nothing to be surprised about here. The point is that until the spring of this year the Soviet and U.S. missiles with a range of less than 1,000 km and the nuclear ammunition for them simply were not to be discussed under the mandate of the talks. [paragraph continues]

It was medium-range missiles that were being discussed during the 5 years that Kampelman mentions.

When the question of operational and tactical missiles (the United States prefers to call them shorter-range intermediate missiles) was raised in Geneva on the initiative of the United States and other NATO countries, the problem of eliminating all the Soviet and U.S. nuclear ammunition for them arose also. It was then that the Soviet Union raised the question of the fate of the U.S. warheads for the FRG's Pershings. Incidentally, the West German Pershing-1A's are "dual-purpose" delivery vehicles. They also can use nonnuclear warheads. Eliminating the U.S. nuclear warheads does not mean that the FRG's missiles will become "impotent."

Of course, Kampelman knows the entire history of this question. Suspicion arises that in this instance the head of the U.S. delegation in Geneva is deliberately distorting the facts to stir up trouble, depart from his own proposals on arms with a range of less than 1,000 km, and, in the final analysis, preserve the U.S. nuclear ammunition for the Pershing-1 missiles. Incidentally, these delivery vehicles are not only in the FRG but also in the United States (108 units).

Kampelman's "arguments" in support of the U.S. intention to convert the U.S. Pershing-2 missiles into Pershing-1B's, and the ground-based U.S. cruise missiles into sea-based cruise missiles are still more casuistic in nature. However, it is on just this question that the true aims of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks are revealed most unambiguously. Contrary to previous statements by President Reagan, Washington certainly does not wish to "destroy the entire class of medium-range nuclear arms." As a last resort, the present U.S. Administration is prepared only to replace certain means of mass destruction with other no less dangerous ones.

It is noteworthy that Kampelman did not explain what he had in mind when he proposed allowing both sides, by agreement, to convert medium-range nuclear arms into systems of other classes, instead of destroying them. Is he advising the Soviet Union to convert the medium-range SS-20 missiles into SS-16 strategic delivery vehicles under conditions of U.S. abandonment of the SALT II Treaty, which prohibits intercontinental missiles of this class?

Kampelman began his NEW YORK TIMES article with assurances of U.S. loyalty to its immutable principles of honest disarmament. However, all his subsequent proposals and arguments in defense of rearmament refute that thesis.

It should be pointed out that the United States still cannot provide an intelligible explanation as to how the preservation of 72 U.S. nuclear warheads tallies with the proposed "global double-zero" concept.

GDR, MONGOLIA PROPOSE BAN ON ANTISATELLITE WEAPONS

LD041908 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 4 Aug 87

[Text] [No dateline as received] At the session of the disarmament conference here today the delegations of the GDR and Mongolia submitted a draft "Basic Provisions of a Treaty on the Prohibition of Anti-Satellite Weapons and Ensuring the Immunity of Space Objects".

Speaking at the plenary meeting the head of the GDR delegation Harald Rose stressed that one of the main tasks facing the conference was to prevent a militarisation of outer space. In practical terms it is important to prevent the deployment of any whatsoever weapons in outer space.

The document that was submitted today can serve as a sound basis for talks, the more so that it takes into account the opinions of various states and has detailed sections dealing with verification of observance of the future treaty, he said.

The head of the Mongolian delegation Luvsandorjiyin Bayart noted with regret that some Western countries were obstructing the commencement of concrete multilateral talks on this question at the disarmament conference and trying to replace them with a purely general discussion. The Mongolian representative once again drew the attention of the other delegations to Mikhail Gorbachev's answers to the questions of the Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA in which the Soviet leader set forth new bold initiatives directed at lessening the danger of war and strengthening universal security.

Gheorghe Dolgu (Romania) noted the need of new constructive approaches to problems of international security. An example of this, he said, is presented by the communique of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty member states in Berlin.

In the opinion of political observers the present session is keynoted by the constructive balanced proposals made by socialist countries. They were the coauthors of the "Basic Provisions of a Treaty on the General and Complete Prohibition of Nuclear Weapon Tests" and of a number of other initiatives directed at stopping the arms race, preventing it from spreading to outer space and at banning and eliminating chemical weapons.

PROGRESS OF ANTICHEMICAL WEAPON BAN MEASURES

PM041030 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 87 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has examined and approved measures implemented by ministries and departments on the basis of the results of the second conference held in Geneva in September 1986 to examine the operation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, as well as the meeting of scientific and technical experts held in accordance with that conference's recommendation (March-April 1987). It was noted that important accords were reached at these forums on specific confidence-building measures to increase the effectiveness of the convention and to step up international cooperation in the sphere of the peaceful use of biological science.

The USSR Council of Ministers instructed the relevant ministries and departments to take all necessary measures to ensure the unconditional, strict fulfillment of these accords, which deal with the exchange of information and data on the activity of research centers and laboratories that have a high level of biological protection and on epidemic outbreaks that deviate from the norm, and also with encouraging the publication of the results of scientific research and the widening of contacts among scientists in biology.

'FRIENDSHIP 87' EXERCISES CONCLUDE IN POLAND

PM040945 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Aug 87 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Exercise Completed"]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Aug -- A high standard of combat training and excellent interaction in fulfilling combat tasks were displayed by the servicemen of the Polish Army, the GDR National People's Army, and the Soviet Army who took part in the operational-tactical "Friendship 87" exercise, which has been completed in northwest Poland. It was held in accordance with the combat training plan of the Warsaw Pact States' Joint Armed Forces.

In a special order Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact States' Joint Armed Forces, gave a high assessment of the results of the "Friendship 87" exercise.

A ceremonial meeting of the fraternal armies' servicemen was held. Addressing the meeting, General of Arms W. Baranski, chief of the Polish Army Combat Training Board, who led the exercise, noted that the exercise had helped to enhance the combat readiness of the Warsaw Pact armies, essential for the defense of the social and political gains of the peoples of the socialist countries and the conservation of peace in Europe.

The troops that took part in the exercise are returning to their permanent quarters.

BLOC TRAVEL PROCEDURES 'SIMPLIFIED,' 'IMPROVED'

PM301415 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jul 87 Morning Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "In the Interests of Expanding Ties With the Socialist Countries"]

[Text] The procedure for travel by Soviet citizens to socialist countries has been simplified and cooperation with these countries via local contacts is being improved with a view to ensuring the timely examination of questions linked with implementing multifaceted cooperation with the socialist countries.

It is envisaged that USSR ministries and departments, along with those of union and autonomous republics, social organizations' central and republican organs, the leaders of enterprises, associations, and scientific, cultural, enlightenment, and health institutions, higher and secondary educational establishments, the mass media, creative unions, and party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and other social organizations in contact with their foreign partners in the socialist countries (local contacts) will independently send delegations and individual workers to all the socialist countries for periods of up to 1 year. Trips by CPSU members will be coordinated with party committees (party bureaus), trips by Komsomol members will be coordinated with Komsomol committees, and trips by trade union members will be coordinated with trade union committees (trade union bureaus).

Leaders of associations, enterprises, institutions, and organizations participating in cooperation with their partners in the socialist countries are allowed to make short trips to these countries by verbal (operational) agreement with the leadership of the appropriate ministries, departments, or other central institutions.

Plans or quotas for interparty, parliamentary (at union republic level), economic, scientific, technical, ideological, cultural, and sports ties, cooperation between social organizations, and tourist exchanges constitute grounds for travel to the socialist countries. Agreements and contracts concluded by Soviet enterprises and organizations with partners in the socialist countries constitute similar grounds.

Trips not envisaged by plans or quotas may take place provided the necessary funds are available and the superior ministries, departments, or central organizations give their consent.

Local party organs will now resolve independently questions of cooperation on the basis of local friendship ties and, if necessary, establish business contacts with partners outside the framework of existing ties.

The USSR Council of Ministers State Foreign Economic Commission has been instructed to examine questions linked with the organization of direct trade exchange between USSR regions and fraternal countries linked by friendship relations.

If necessary from a production standpoint, provision is made for Soviet specialists sent to one socialist country to travel to another socialist country with the permission of the Soviet organizations that have arranged their trip.

Union republic foreign ministries, autonomous republic internal affairs ministries, and krayispolkom, oblispolkom, and gorispolkom internal affairs adminisatrations will issue official passports to those traveling to the socialist countries on the basis of submissions from the leaders of ministries, departments, associations, enterprises, institutions, and organizations situated on their territory.

Exit documents for tourists traveling to the socialist countries will be issued under the standard procedure envisaged for travel by Soviet delegations and individual workers.

It is planned that responsibility for the organization and fruitfulness of trips to the socialist countries will be borne by leaders of associations, enterprises, institutions, and organizations, secretaries of party organizations, chairmen of trade union organizations, and secretaries of Komsomol organizations.

REAGAN ANNOUNCES CENTRAL AMERICAN 'PEACE PLAN'

LD052119 Moscow TASS in English 2058 GMT 5 Aug 87

[Text] Washington August 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

President Reagan announced today a 'peace plan' of settling the situation in Central America.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said later that the plan envisaged, among other things, ceasefire between the armed forces of Nicaragua and contras, as well as the consent of the Nicaraguan leadership to the 'changing of a system of government' in the country. If the terms of the American plan are accepted, the U.S. will stop military assistance to the contras. However, it will continue to render 'humanitarian' assistance to them.

Journalists who listened to Shultz promptly asked him if the 'peace plan' was a trick aimed at getting out of Congress new allocations for the contras. Shultz answered that it was by no means a trick.

The 'peace plan' of the White House was announced on the eve of a meeting of the heads of five Central American countries, including Nicaragua that opens in the capital of Guatemala Thursday. The meeting will discuss ways of a peaceful settlement in the region.

It is recalled here that the White House acted nearly in the same way last year when the administration forced Congress to meet its request to allocate 100 million dollars to the contras under the pretext that Nicaragua 'did not agree to U.S. proposals.' Those proposals boiled down to the attempts to impose upon the Nicaraguan Government the term which, if accepted, would actually reduce to nought the gains of the Sandinist revolution.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES NEW YORK TIMES ON NICARAGUAN BASE

LD060847 Moscow TASS in English 0803 GMT 6 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 6 TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA today dismissed as "crude workmanship" the recent NEW YORK TIMES report quoting U.S. Administration officials that the Nicaraguan Government has completed work to build an air field which, it is feared in the White House, can be used by the USSR as a base in the Western Hemisphere.

"It would not have been bad if the officials quoted by the paper had backed up their fears with any evidence. But they limited themselves merely to mentioning Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver North's remarks on the topic during the Iran-contra hearings," the article said.

"They also cited another 'argument', which goes as follows: The air field is meant for military rather than civilian planes because the Sandino International Airport in a Managua suburb is much more convenient for airliners," PRAVDA continued, describing the reasoning as "far-fetched".

"Why have in the White House they decided to bring this all up now? Isn't it for attempting, despite their declaration of support to the process of a political settlement in Central America, to erect further impediments in its way?

(Characteristically, THE NEW YORK TIMES article appeared right before a meeting of the presidents of five nations of the region in Guatemala City.)

"It cannot be ruled out also that Washington has found itself in need of a pretext for long-planned direct military activities against Nicaragua," PRAVDA said.

"In the White House, however, they have clearly miscalculated. The whole story looks too like events regarding Grenada four years ago.

"Then, ahead of its invasion of the island, the U.S. Administration raised a hue and cry over the construction of an air field at Point Salines, attempting to portray it as a military base as well," the article recalled.

"After the island's occupation, it has been actually turned into an American base. Do in Washington they think this has been forgotten?", PRAVDA added.

PENTAGON SENDS 'SPECIAL OPERATIONS' UNITS TO GULF

LD051049 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 5 Aug 87

[Text] Washington August 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

The United States is dispatching further units of special operations forces to the Persian Gulf.

THE WASHINGTON POST reported that several high-speed boats used by the Navy's Seals sabotage units had been loaded onto the USS Raleigh, an amphibious assault ship which left Charleston, South Carolina, for the Gulf Tuesday.

Each of the boats, manned by a crew of six, is armed with a 40-mm rapid-fire gun and several rapid-fire large caliber machine-guns and can develop a speed of 40 mph.

CBS television also reported that the Pentagon was moving specially fitted helicopters from an elite unit to the Gulf. The helicopters, it said, were of the kind that had taken part in the invasion of Grenada and would be based on U.S. ships escorting Kuwaiti tankers.

CARLUCCI REPORTEDLY DISCUSSES GULF WITH FRG'S KOHL

LD051928 Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 5 Aug 87

[Text] New York August 5 TASS -- Frank Carlucci, national security assistant to the U.S. President, now on a West European tour, held talks today with West German Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl who is on vacation in Austria.

According to a report of the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency that quoted sources in the West German Foreign Ministry, main emphasis was made on Soviet-American talks at Geneva and the situation in the Persian Gulf.

AP reported that Frank Carlucci would meet today with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, minister of foreign affairs of West Germany.

Well informed political observers are of the opinion that one of the main reasons for Carlucci's visit to West Germany is Washington's desire to win that country's support for the U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf where a vast group of U.S. naval ships has been concentrated.

Despite U.S. pressure on the West German Government, it declined to send its mine sweepers to the Gulf. However, according to press reports and statements made by West German Government officials, the FRG. is considering the possibility for sending West German naval ships to the Atlantic and the Mediterranean in order to release a portion of the U.S. naval forces for possible missions in the Persian Gulf zone.

The first and second legs of the West European tour took President Reagan's envoy to Great Britain and France.

TIME ARTICLES EVALUATE U.S. VIEWS ON GLASNOST

PM041541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 87 Second Edition p 4

[Own correspondent G. Vasilev dispatch: "Collision Between Stereotypes and Common Sense. Americans on Our Restructuring"]

[Text] New York, Jul -- The cover of TIME magazine carries a broad-brush portrait of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary. "Gorbachev's Revolution" is the headline. In smaller letters, it says: "Can he make it work? Is the cold war disappearing?" In an attempt to answer these and many other questions, the famous U.S. weekly features a vast selection of material based on firsthand observations made during trips to the USSR, the study of materials from the CPSU Central Committee June plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session and other party and state documents, and interviews with U.S. specialists -- politicians, scholars, and public figures.

The new piece in TIME magazine is yet more evidence of the U.S. public's enduring interest in the restructuring process in the Soviet Union. This undiminished interest can be seen constantly in newspaper and magazine articles, television programs, and conversations with city residents. The picture of our life presented to Americans is still not notable for its accuracy. But though it is spattered with dark colors, today it is not the completely black canvas Americans are used to seeing. The new vision of the USSR presented to Americans is a country of glasnost at a decisive time of radical changes.

"In public parks and in their apartments," TIME writes, "families are making plans for a future which, in the opinion of many, will be better, richer, and freer than ever before. To the joy of many Soviet citizens -- and to the alarm of others -- their country has entered a period of the most dramatic changes since the days of Stalin."

The Soviet restructuring is causing a kind of restructuring in the West as well, including in the U.S. propaganda machine. While at first they tried to present the process of further democratization in the Soviet Union as "cosmetic measures" designed for foreign audiences, now every remotely serious observer admits that the efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet Government to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development are a strategic program dictated by the interests of the Soviet people themselves. "Before the plenum," TIME writes, "certain Western analysts suspected that restructuring was largely a rhetorical exercise bolstered by a collection of watered-down half-measures." But the course of events has shamed the "analysts." The decisions of the plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session, the authors of the articles admit, have shown that a radical reform of the economic management system, which must really improve the functioning of the country's national economy, is being adopted.

The authors of the pieces tell the readers of "bold efforts aimed at modernizing the country's economy" like the new Law on the State Enterprise (Association), the restructuring of the activity of central economic organs, and the new law on joint enterprises set up with the participation of foreign firms. The magazine also notes the striking changes in the country's spiritual life -- the change in character of the Soviet press and television, which are boldly raising pointed questions, and the new surge in literature, cinema, and art.

While recognizing the importance of the changes in the Soviet Union's life, the authors of the articles nonetheless constantly raise questions. Won't a halt be called to the process of renewal? Won't insuperable obstacles emerge in its path? And will the socialist economy and the Soviet system of state restructure be able to "accomodate" radical reforms directed toward democratizing all aspects of the Soviet people's life and granting independence to enterprises? These questions demonstrate not so much understanding of the difficulties in the way of restructuring as a gesture to anticommunist prejudices. Thus, in confirmation of skeptics' doubts, the magazine cites the opinion of Arthur Hartman, former U.S. ambassador in Moscow. "Russian history," he says, "will prove stronger than the reformers. Real reform means the distribution of power and the weakening of the center which is the party."

The former ambassador and TIME magazine make the same mistake as the majority of "Sovietologists" here. When they talk of the Leninist teaching not accepting democratic reforms of the country's management, they are proceeding not from Leninism but from outmoded anticommunist cliches that are popular in the West and are passed off as "Marxist truths."

The collision between anticommunist stereotypes and glimmers of common sense can be seen particularly clearly in the attitude of U.S. political circles toward the foreign policy consequences of the changes in the USSR. The black-and-white vision of the world and the propensity for "simple," strong-arm solutions of international problems established in Washington in recent years prevent U.S. politicians (and in their wake the news media) from facing the facts in an unbiased way and utilizing this historic opportunity for a fundamental improvement in the international situation. The authors of the article admit that it has become much more difficult for the U.S. Administration to win over the U.S. and foreign public. "The old style of Soviet diplomacy," they write, "distinguished by its sluggishness and stress on the word 'no,' effectively helped Washington." But what is to be done now, they ask, in response to Gorbachev's bold diplomatic initiatives?

TIME defines Washington's attitude to the Soviet restructuring and Soviet peace initiatives thus: "So far the United States has been paralyzed in its reaction to Moscow's new line partly because the Reagan administration is split on many foreign policy questions. On the one hand, there are hardliners and skeptics, particularly in the Pentagon and the National Security Council, who brush aside Soviet statements as meaningless. On the other hand, there are those who think the United States should respond to Gorbachev and find out whether he really means what he says."

The magazine names U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz as one of the most influential representatives of the second approach. Richard Perle, former U.S. assistant secretary of defense, most clearly formulates the "hawks'" viewpoint: "I don't see any reason to welcome the prospect of an equally dangerous, malevolent, and aggressive Soviet Union (there is a graphic example of U.S. extremists' language and way of thinking for you! -- G.V.), the only difference being that it will have a more efficient economy." The right-wingers fear that the course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development will result in the Soviet Union becoming stronger. The idea of the community of mankind and the unity of all the world's people both in the face of the threat of nuclear annihilation and in the face of common world problems -- economic and ecological -- is alien to those who hate socialism.

Fortunately, not everyone in Washington thinks like Perle and his associates in the Pentagon. Among the U.S. figures there are people who understand that social and economic renewal in the USSR, harmoniously supplemented by Moscow's enterprising foreign policy, not only does not encroach on Western interests but, on the contrary, accords with the interests of the entire international community.

A well-known U.S. figure, former Commerce Secretary Peter Peterson, describes the program of transformations in Soviet society as "breathtaking." He considers the approach that says the success of restructuring in the Soviet Union threatens U.S. interests to be "simplistic." Peterson notes that rather the opposite is true -- failure will make the Soviet Union more unpredictable. In the opinion of former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who visited Moscow in February this year, the idea of universal security permeating Soviet foreign policy gives the world a unique opportunity to reach mutually advantageous accords on curbing the destructive arms race and strengthening peace. The authors of one of the articles in TIME magazine, deciding to daydream a little, depict this prospect for their readers: "Just as a mind game, imagine a world without 'cold war'! The bipolar world will give rise to other power centers based more on economic than on military power. Although the United States and the Soviet Union will undoubtedly remain rivals, their competition will begin to be increasingly reminiscent of what has always existed between powerful nations, rather than the present, almost religious struggle between two fundamental, incompatible views of the role of the individual and society. This will be able to push back the nuclear threat, which has long determined the "cold war." Instead, an understanding of each side's common interest in ensuring the world's survival will come to the fore."

So what prevents us from moving together toward a safe, nuclear-free world? If you listen to the authors of the article drawing up a wide selection of opinions from various specialists, there are two obstacles to reaching this desired aim. One is the USSR's socioeconomic structure, which is different from the capitalist West's. The other is the "vagueness of the foreign policy intentions" of the USSR.

As far as the first point is concerned, so to speak, we cannot help here. Apologists for the "free enterprise society" will never see a day when socialism is transformed into a society built on exploitation and the pursuit of profit. They will have to get used to a peaceful existence and understand finally that the world is diverse and multilingual, and that is how it should be if it wants to survive.

The second objection is simply ridiculous. How is it possible to speak of "vagueness of intentions" when the Soviet Union has put forward a program on a historic scale -- a program for the phased elimination of nuclear weapons -- and is persistently seeking its implementation? Surely this is proved by all the USSR's recent initiatives, including the new proposal on its readiness to also eliminate all medium-range missiles in the Asian part of our country on the condition that the United States does the same?

No, the ball is not in the Soviet but the U.S. court. The world without "cold war" and without nuclear weapons that TIME writes about as though it were a fantasy can become a reality if the West, and above all the United States, shows the same sense of responsibility to the peoples and history as the Soviet Union and if the new political thinking conforming to the realities of our nuclear-missile age that has become the basis of our practical activity also takes root on the banks of the Potomac.

Restructuring in the Soviet Union is having a broad influence on the mood of the U.S. public. It is freeing people from old anticommunist prejudices; helping those who want reasonable, constructive relations between our countries; and stimulating critical assessment of problems in the United States itself and its foreign policy.

KURDYUMOV RAPS U.S. 'SCHEMES' TO DIVERT SOVIET TRADE

PM051135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 87 Second Edition p 5

[N. Kurdyumov "Rejoinder": "Provocative Action"]

[Text] It is universally recognized that the development of trade and economic ties among states, in addition to the mutual benefit they bring, is a substantial element in strengthening mutual understanding and trust among the peoples and promotes the general improvement of the international political climate in the interests of peace and security. It is particularly important to emphasize this when it is a question of powers such as the USSR and the United States, which play such a weighty role in world politics and in whose relations the prospect of movement toward a more reliable world now seems to be apparent. The schemes of certain U.S. circles, which can only be described as an attempt to carry out a new diversion against the development of trade between the countries, leading objectively to increased international tension, appear all the more provocative against this background.

As James Giffen, well known U.S. entrepreneur and president of the U.S.-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, points out in THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, "one of the most carefully guarded secrets in the broad new trade bill submitted for examination to the Conference Committee of the U.S. Congress is what is called the economic war against the Soviet Union." He explains that it is a question of attempts by the U.S. Congress to put economic pressure on the USSR and introduce new discriminatory measures in trade. One of them, for example, prohibits ships of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries from putting into U.S. ports for 6 months after visiting Cuba.

The ballyhoo in Congress aimed at pressuring the USSR attests, above all, to a manifest shortage of political realism on Capitol Hill, not to mention disregard for history lessons. For the world has already repeatedly been a witness to failures by those U.S. circles that tried to resort to all kinds of prohibitions and sanctions with regard to the USSR. I would like to hope that this time common sense will at least prevail among the Washington legislators.

GORBACHEV REMARKS ON PRC RELATIONS ASSESSED

OW310636 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0600 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Danielyants commentary]

[Text] The issue of Soviet-Chinese relations has always been pressing. Just as Gorbachev pointed out in his Vladivostok speech, many of the issues arising in world affairs are dependent upon the relations between these two major socialist powers. I believe that the Chinese people must have correctly understood the historical mission of both the Soviet and Chinese people that was mentioned in this speech.

It might as well be mentioned here that other countries also realize the significance of Soviet-Chinese relations to world affairs. For instance, let us take a look at the recent interview with Gorbachev by the [Indonesian newspaper] MERDEKA. Chief Editor of this newspaper B.M. Diah asked about the status and development of Soviet-Chinese relations. He asked the question at a time when Soviet-Chinese relations play an important role in matters of world security and peace, especially Asian security and peace. Comrade Gorbachev considered the marked progress in trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation, cultural exchanges, and political dialogue between the two countries significant in recent development of Soviet-Chinese relations.

Dear Chinese listeners! It has been proved that there are great possibilities and untapped potential for the USSR and China to not only enhance and enrich bilateral cooperation but also to strengthen their ties on the stage of world affairs. This fact would not be questioned if we compare the priorities in the domestic and international policies of the two countries; that is, the two countries have shared the same conviction of displaying the superiority of socialism over capitalism by preserving world peace and preventing nuclear wars on the condition thst the two countries coexist peacefully.

We know that China has become more and more interested in studying the Soviet strategy of accelerating socioeconomic development, methods applied by the Soviets to deepen economic reform, the process of reforming sociopolitical conditions in the USSR by means of glasnost and how to perfect and glorify socialist democracy. By the same token, we, the Soviet people, are also very concerned about the progress of China in carrying out the socialist modernization drive. In his Vladivostok speech, Comrade Gorbachev pointed out that the Soviet people have understandingly and respectfully noted the objectives put forth by the CPC in carrying out the modernization drive in order to build a socialist society of which the people will be proud. From the Soviet point of view, the essence of furthering ties between the two countries is the two countries should be to support each other in matters of interest to both parties and to cooperate with each other in implementing programs that are to each party's benefit.

Recently, we have been happy to see China become more articulate in regard to the nuclear disarmament issue. The fact that the two major socialist nuclear powers have assumed the commitment never to be the first to use nuclear weapons has been highly regarded by countries throughout Asia and the world. In answering questions put to him by the MERDEKA reporter, Soviet leader Gorbachev stressed that it is also a major concern of Asia-Pacific nations whether other nuclear powers will assume a similar responsibility.

Presently, the USSR and China share a common view in regard to a series of international issues. For example, the two countries have actually held a similar point of view on establishing nuclear-free zones in various regions, and we both oppose militarization of space. The USSR and China also show an identical stand in regard to resolving several disputes in areas such as the Near East, the Persian Gulf, and the Korean peninsula.

The differences that nonetheless exist between the two countries in Afghanistan and Cambodia merely indicate, in my personal opinion, the need for more understanding and more constructive political cooperation between them. The most important international obligations of the two largest socialist countries are to maintain peace and further promote and enhance the international status of socialism.

RAILWAY TALKS HELD WITH PRC OFFICIALS IN CHITA

OW050851 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2315 GMT 3 Aug 87

[From the Novosti newscast; A. Bardo video report]

[Text] A joint Soviet-Chinese raiway commission has ended its work in Chita:

[Begin video recording] [Bardo] Soviet and Chinese railway officials and representatives of the two countries' ministries of foreign affairs, foreign trade, and culture discussed a program of further USSR-PRC cooperation in the sphere of railroad transportation and expanding haulage of Soviet and Chinese freight, passengers, and foreign tourists. The question of strengthening trade ties between the two countries was also discussed.

The Chinese guests visited several enterprises of the Transbaykal Railroad and with great interest acquainted themselves with the leading experience of capital railroad track repair work. The work of the joint Soviet-Chinese railway commission passed in an atmosphere of friendship, cooperation, and mutual understanding. Mutually advantageous agreements were achieved. [Video shows unidentified Chinese official speaking to camera in Chinese with overlaid Russian translation by announcer]

[Chinese official] Through joint efforts we have achieved positive results in a number of important problems of expanding foreign ties and closer economic cooperation between our countries. [end recording]

PRC AMITY ASSOCIATION DELEGATION MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

OW040903 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 4 Aug 87

[Text] The delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association, which is visiting Moscow, met with leading members of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society on Monday.

Lin Zhaonan, head of the Chinese delegation, emphatically pointed out: China and the Soviet Union have the common goal of raising the people's living standard and developing the economy and culture. Therefore, cooperation in an all-round way is conducive to successfully fulfilling those tasks.

Lin Zhaonan noted that the delegation's visit was made on the eve of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. He said: The friendship between the Chinese and Soviet people has a solid [jian shi] foundation.

Delegation Head on Visit

PM051331 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Aug 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS "Official Report"]

[Text] Our visit was a success: We saw the Soviet Union's big achievements and learned much that was new to us from conversations with Soviet colleagues. This was stated 3 August by Lin Zhaonan, head of a delegation from the Chinese people's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society, at a meeting with the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

It was stressed in the conversation that the two countries have common tasks in the sphere of improving living standards and economic and cultural development, and comprehensive cooperation can help to solve them successfully.

Noting that the visit has taken place on the threshold of the 70th anniversary of Great October, the delegation head said that friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples has a lasting foundation. The people's revolution in China was a continuation of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The delegation head advocated the development of contacts of contacts and friendship between the two countries' peoples in the interests of strengthening world peace.

YAZOV GREETS PRC COUNTERPART ON ARMY JUBILEE

PM041547 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Aug 87 First Edition p 1

[USSR Defense Minister Yazov anniversary message to PRC Minister of National Defense Zhang Aiping]

[Text] To Comrade Zhang Aiping, PRC Minister of National Defense,

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and myself I send you and all servicemen of the Chinese People's Revolutionary Army sincere congratulations and good wishes on the 60th anniversary of its creation.

Respectfully,

Army General D. Yazov, USSR defense minister.

U.S. MOUNTING 'OFFENSIVE' AGAINST JAPANESE TRADE

LD060610 Moscow TASS in English 0547 GMT 6 Aug 87

["U.S. Mounts Offensive on Japanese Ally" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 6 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

In Washington they are contentedly rubbing their hands: The means they can use to chop off the bough, on which America's main rival -- Japan -- has been sitting pretty, appears finally to have been found.

The long-wanted axe comes in the form of discriminatory restrictions demanded by COCOM.

The initial experience has shown that the rules worked out by this committee formed by the United States at the height of "cold war" can be interpreted in any way one feels fit, at any rate so as to meet the national interests of America, more precisely its larger corporations, by all means.

The welcome means has been used to crush the Japanese mechanical engineering firm Toshiba Kikai and deal a telling blow to its patron Toshiba, one of the leading corporations in high-tech production.

Other Japanese industrial giants which have been successfully beating their American partners in competitive battles on the fronts of advanced science and technology are jittery as well.

Washington believes the time is right for it to go over from reconnaissance in force to a frontal offensive.

This explains another attack by the U.S. Administration which has chosen NEC, a leading Japanese electronics firm, as its next victim in the trade war.

Just like Toshiba Kikai, it has been accused of violating the rules of trading with socialist countries that have been set by the United States which control COCOM.

One of the Japanese firm's managers, Kenzo Nakamura, flatly rejected the Americans' charges. Despite his reassurances, however, the stone thrown from Washington has sent ripples through the water and the value of NEC's stock at the Tokyo exchange plummented right away.

A special group is already at work at the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry, sifting carefully through the archives accumulated over the past three years in a bid to find other "wrong-doers".

Two more Japanese industrial conglomerates, companies from the Mitsubishi and Sumitomo groups, have already been compelled to make excuses, but Fred Ikle, U.S. under secretary of defense for policy, and Stephen Bruyen, U.S. deputy under secretary of defense for trade security policy, are not satisfied, telling Tokyo that these are just "three of the more serious" cases and there are many more.

Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger is approvingly slapping on the shoulder members of the Japanese Government who have plucked up the courage to bind own [as received] corporations that have maintained too high a profile in American and world markets hand and foot with trade restrictions.

After bowing once to its senior partner, Tokyo now has to bend down lower and lower with every further bow.

A bill hardening the existing law on control over foreign currency and foreign trade, which Toshiba has been accused of violating, has been drafted and is waiting to be examined by parliament.

Procedures for Japanese firms to obtain export licenses have been made more complicated.

Hawks in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party are calling for nuts to be screwed even more tightly in Japanese public life by passing "anti-espionage" legislation, the so-called "Defense Secret Protection Act".

Finding itself under American pressure, Japan is going over farther away from the peaceful provisions of its constitution and principles of trade, research and the use of its results, getting more closely involved in U.S. military preparations in the Far East and in the arms race on earth and in outer space.

This is the high price the Japanese have to pay for the dubious honor of being allied with Washington which prefers its own egoistic interests to partnership with Japan.

JAPAN PARTY DELEGATION MEETS WITH CPSU OFFICIALS

PM060921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Aug 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] A delegation from Japan's Democratic Socialist Party [DSP] headed by S. Tsukamoto, chairman of the party's Central Executive Committee, was in the Soviet Union 26 July through 1 August at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation was received in the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of World Economics and International Relations, and the USSR Academy of Sciences Economics Institute.

The guests from Japan visited Leningrad.

The DSP delegation declared its support for the Soviet Union's active policy in the sphere of nuclear disarmament, expressed hope that specific accords can be reached between the USSR and the United States on the question of eliminating medium-range missiles on a global scale, and spoke in favor of expanding Soviet-Japanese political dialogue and good-neighborliness between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Japan.

TRAWLERS GET 'UNFRIENDLY' TREATMENT IN JAPAN

OW060755 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 5 Aug 87

[Text] According to a report from PRAVDA correspondent Shatushev in Japan, crews of two Soviet trawlers have received unfriendly treatment in Japan. These ships called at Onahama port to replenish supplies of food and water and allow crews to rest.

Contrary to international practices, Japanese authorities banned the crews of the Soviet ships from entering the town. To take a breather, the crews were only allowed to walk along a pebbly and coaly 300-meter asphalted road at the quayside. The authorities also allowed many loudspeakers installed near the quay to broadcast anti-Soviet demogoguery all day long.

PRAVDA HAILS DPRK INITIATIVE ON TROOPS CUTS

PM040931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 87 Second Edition p 5

[Pavel Senchuk "Commentator's Column": "Answer Required"]

[Text] Probably nothing alienates people from each other so much as the militarization of thinking and the introduction into people's minds of an "enemy image." It is no coincidence that any proposals, if they are really designed to improve the situation and strengthen trust in the planet's hot spots, are inconceivable without real measures to reduce armaments and lessen or completely remove dangerous confrontation.

It is precisely such realistic measures which are envisaged in the statement published recently by the DPRK Government. It met with a broad response and support not only in neighboring countries, including Japan, but also far beyond the region. International commentaries highlight the constructive nature of Pyongyang's proposal for phased movement toward the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula and toward creating military parity between North and South by reducing troop numbers so that by 1992 each side would have armed forces totaling no more than 100,000 men and all U.S. troops and nuclear weapons would be removed from South Korea.

The DPRK Government, displaying goodwill, decided to take the first step toward an accord, namely: to unilaterally reduce its troops by 100,000 men, although according to purely military logic such a step should be expected from the South, where a superior military potential is concentrated. The sincerity of the DPRK's intentions is illustrated by the fact that its new initiative is not an isolated phenomenon but an important link in the chain of consistent efforts by socialist Korea for the good of peace and concord on Korean soil. Surely this is shown by the DPRK's recent call to begin military-political talks with the South and transform the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, its voluntary decision to withdraw 150,000 servicemen from regions adjoining the demilitarized zone for use in the construction of economic projects, the proposal to mutually end military maneuvers, and so on.

What about the South? With Washington's blessing, it is accustomed to call for dialogue from time to time with the emphasis on humanitarian aspects, but for some reason forgetting that it is proposed to implement all this to the accompaniment of the "Team Spirit" large-scale military maneuvers and a further buildup of arms, including U.S. ones. But what sort of useful dialogue, normal contacts between relatives, and mutual understanding, still less unification of Korea, can there be in conditions of the U.S.-South Korean side's downright maniacal commitment to fanning militarist psychosis?

Attempts are made to justify this commitment by citing the "threat from the North." But no such threat exists. What truly exists is the DPRK's new realistic program. Soviet people completely support it. It is time to stop the injections of hatred and put an end to confrontation. The North's constructive proposals demand a similar answer from the other side.

DPRK ARMY POLITICAL WORKERS VISIT 15-22 JUL

PM031559 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jul 87 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Korean Political Workers' Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of political workers of the Korean People's Army headed by Major General Kim Tok-hyon, deputy chief of the Korean People's Army Main Political Directorate, visited the Soviet Union 15 through 22 July at the invitation of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

At the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, the political directorates of the Moscow, Leningrad, and Volga Military Districts, and the political department of Leningrad Naval Base the Korean comrades were introduced to party political work in the USSR Armed Forces, to the activity of political organs in fulfilling the decisions of the 27th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums on questions of restructuring, and to the course of the socialist competition for a fitting greeting for the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Korean political workers visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall. The guests from the DPRK toured memorial sites of the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat, and labor glory and the sights of Moscow, Leningrad, and Ulyanovsk. The delegation also visited military schools and a military unit and participated in a rally in Ulyanovsk's Officers House.

Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, received the Korean People's Army political workers. Participating in the talks, which were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, were Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Colonel General D.A. Volkogonov, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and other political workers.

MALAYSIA'S MAHATHIR ENDS USSR VISIT IN LENINGRAD

LD051527 Moscow TASS in English 1509 GMT 5 Aug 87

[Text] Leningrad August 5 TASS -- Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad of Malaysia left the USSR today. He paid an official visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Before leaving Leningrad for home he saw a monument of the heroic defenders of the city in the victory square and laid flowers there. Apart from it, he visited the Hermitage.

The head of the Malaysian Government has said that his visit to Leningrad was an impressive conclusion of his visit to the USSR at which he was accorded a most hospitable welcome. According to Mahathir Mohamad, the purpose of the visit was to deepen Malaysian-Soviet contacts, to expand economic cooperation and to learn more about the revolutionary processes now under way in the USSR. Meetings in the Soviet Union permit to say that there exist good prospects for the strengthening of bilateral relations.

SRV'S NGUYEN VAN LINH PRAISES NEW USSR PROPOSAL

LD021103 Moscow TASS in English 0732 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Hanoi August 2 TASS -- Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, told newsmen in Hanoi that the Soviet Union's fresh proposal on the elimination of medium-range and theatre missiles not only in Europe but also in Asia is a bold step, which is evidence of the USSR's determination to advance on the path towards a total elimination of nuclear weapons until the end of this century.

The leader of the Communist Party of Vietnam said that the Soviet initiative is a positive contribution to implementing the peace strategy in the Asia-Pacific region spelled out in Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok a year ago.

The USSR's proposal, which has been an event of historic significance, fully accords with the peaceable aspirations of the peoples of Asia and the Pacific, a vast and populous region, where imperialism threatens the security of peoples by building up the weapons race and creating arsenals of mass destruction weapons. The USSR's fresh step opens a prospect of a total elimination of the dangerous weapons.

The Soviet proposal put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev in the interview with the Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA has been met with much interest in Asia and all over the world. The Communist Party of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people highly appraise and ardently support the USSR's fresh initiative and demand that the United States give a positive answer to it, Nguyen Van Linh noted.

PRAVDA CITES HANOI STATEMENT ON VESSEY VISIT

PM041346 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Document on Results of Visit"]

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Aug -- A statement has been issued here for the press on the results of the visit to the SRV by retired General J. Vessey, special envoy of the U.S. President, which ended today. He had 3 days of talks with SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. The document notes, in particular, that the sides had "detailed, frank, and constructive talks on humanitarian questions."

An accord was reached on measures designed to accelerate progress in collecting information on the American servicemen who disappeared without trace during the war in Vietnam, and also in discussing certain urgent humanitarian problems of interest to the Vietnamese side. In particular, it is planned in the near future to hold meetings of experts from the two sides on these questions.

CAMBODIAN PARTY DELEGATION VISITS USSR

PM041329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] a delegation of the KPRP Central Committee Propaganda and Education Commission headed by Khoy Khunhuor, member of the party's Central Committee and head of the Commission, visited the Soviet Union 23 July-3 August. The Cambodian comrades acquainted themselves with the experience of restructuring of the CPSU's ideological, educational, information, and propaganda work at the current stage of the development of Soviet society.

The delegation had talks at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department and another department [not further specified] the Volgograd CPSU Obkom, the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, the editorial office of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, TASS, the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and the NOVOSTI press agency, and met with representatives of Volgograd Oblast labor collectives.

VORONTSOV VISITS IRAN 2-4 AUGUST FOR TALKS

LD040943 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0847 GMT 4 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow, 4 Aug (TASS) -- Yuliy Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister, was in Tehran between 2 and 4 August at the invitation of the Iranian side. He was received by S.A. Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran; by M.H. Musavi, prime minister; and by A.A. Velayati, minister of foreign affairs; and had conversations with Velayati's First Deputy A.M. Besharati and Deputy M. Larijani.

In the course of the meetings a detailed exchange of opinions took place on issues relating to Soviet-Iran relations and their further development on a long-term basis. The sides advocated that large-scale projects of mutual economic cooperation between the USSR and Iran should be accomplished.

During the discussion of the current complicated situation in the Persian Gulf region, mutual concern was expressed with regard to the dangerous actions of the United States and the unprecedented increase of its military presence in that region. The Iranian side came out in support of the Soviet Government's proposals to withdraw from the waters of the Gulf within a very short period all warships from states not belonging to the region and of the rejection by Iran and Iraq of actions posing a threat to international shipping.

There was a detailed examination of questions linked to the ongoing military conflict between Iran and Iraq in light of the recently adopted Security Council resolution on this matter. The Soviet side put forward its unchanging position of principle for a most rapid cessation of the Iran-Iraq war and for a just political settlement of the conflict.

During the talks in Tehran mutual interest was affirmed in the further continuation and deepening of Soviet-Iranian political contacts.

NAJIBULLAH'S WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN, RUMORS NOTED

AU051200 Paris AFP in English 1151 GMT 5 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow, Aug 5 (AFP) -- Afghan leader Najibullah left Moscow on July 21 for the southern Soviet Union "to undergo medical treatment", a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said here Wednesday.

But the spokesman would not say where Mr. Najibullah had gone, nor whether he was still in the Soviet Union.

The prolonged absence of Mr. Najibullah from Kabul, as well as that of his prime minister and interior minister, has raised persistent rumors in the Afghan capital of Soviet attempts to set up a "non-party" government, Western diplomatic sources in Islamabad said earlier.

Mr. Najibullah, who went to Moscow on July 19 for a "short visit," has not been mentioned in Afghanistan since he was reported to be visiting Krasnodar, near the Black Sea, on July 31, the diplomats said.

During his stay in Moscow he had a meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and gave a press conference before leaving for an undisclosed destination.

SHIP MOVEMENTS IN PERSIAN GULF REPORTED

LD051551 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 5 Aug 87

[Text] New York August 5 TASS -- The loading of eight Sea Stallion helicopters on the U.S. helicopter carrier Guadalcanal has been completed at the U.S. Naval Base on Diego Garcia island in the centre of the Indian Ocean.

The helicopter carrier will go to the Persian Gulf where the specially equipped helicopters will take part in a mine sweeping operation at the beginning of next week.

The battleship Missouri armed with heavy artillery and Tomahawk cruise missiles is also heading towards the Gulf.

Besides, four French naval ships led by the aircraft carrier Clemenceau (which passes through the Suez Canal this morning) are on the way to the Persian Gulf.

French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac has said that the French naval force heading for the Gulf area is essentially dissuasive but if 'French interests' are attacked, France will strike back.

Three British naval ships heading to the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean passed through the Suez Canal on Monday.

The West German newspaper SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG writes that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is also considering the question of sending part of its Navy to the Atlantic and the Mediterranean in order to release thereby the U.S. ships patrolling there for a transfer to the Gulf area.

Mohammad Hoseyn Malekzadegan, commander of the Iranian Navy, has said that the marines and the navy of the country have taken positions at major points of the Persian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz. The missile installations positions there have been alerted.

He said the Iranians are prepared to take revenge on the United States and its allies for the blood shed by Iranian pilgrims in Mecca.

Mohsen Reza'i, commander of the Corps of the Guards of the Islamic Revolution, who visited the area of the exercises, has emphasized that the missiles have already been locked on potential targets but would not be fired unless Iran was provoked.

U.S. 'ARMADA' LABELED 'DETONATOR OF TENSION'

PM051145 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Aug 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by A. Kapralov: "Persian Gulf: U.S. Armada -- Detonator of Tension"]

[Text] The situation in and around the Persian Gulf is close to the boiling point. It has deteriorated considerably since the tragic events in Saudi Arabia where more than 600 people died or are missing as a result of clashes between Saudi security forces and Iranian pilgrims during the annual pilgrimage.

Every second report from foreign news agencies is on the events in Mecca, the passage of the U.S. Navy convoy through the Straits of Hormuz, the start of Iranian naval maneuvers, and the rising price of oil on international markets.

All the links in this chain are very closely connected. But the primary link is the presence in Persian Gulf waters of a U.S naval armada, which is the main detonator of the mounting tension. According to a UPI report, Senator J. Sasser said that U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf is having an extremely destabilizing effect on the situation. It is no coincidence that the U.S. papers are peppered with headlines like "Persian Gulf," "Crisis," "Risk,", and "War."

"The operation to escort Kuwaiti tankers in a Persian Gulf swarming with mines is causing mounting alarm among Reagan critics and supporters alike," THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER writes. "Congress fears that Reagan's policy of protecting the tankers may lead to a prolonged conflict with Iran."

But despite the warnings the tanker escort operation is gathering speed. As Rear Admiral Bernsen, commander of the U.S. Navy in the Near East, announced, the American flag will be hoisted on another three Kuwaiti tankers within the next few days. And this will entail a buildup of the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf. The U.S. helicopter carrier "Guadalcanal" has passed through the Suez Canal, bringing eight minesweeping helicopters to the Persian Gulf. The large U.S. Navy amphibious warfare ship "Raleigh," whose job is transporting troops and heavy equipment, is also transferring to the Persian Gulf. It is carrying wooden minesweepers with antimagnetic equipment which, REUTER reports, will look for mines in the vicinity of Farsi Island.

Iran has announced the start of naval maneuvers in the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. It has warned ships of all countries not to enter its territorial waters for the duration. The same demand was made in respect to all foreign "military and civil aircraft."

Commenting on reports on the start of maneuvers by Iran, Rear Admiral Bernsen said: "Maybe it is nothing more than maneuvers. Maybe it is a cover for actions against the escort operations."

For the moment, however, the Iranian side is not showing any sign of hostility and the Kuwaiti tanker "Gas Prince," sailing under the American flag, has passed safely through the Straits of Hormuz.

CIA PLANS AGAINST INDIA, GANDHI ALLEGED

LD050959 Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 5 Aug 87

[Text] New Delhi August 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Baydashin reports:

When discussing the government policy, the deputies of the Upper House of the Indian Parliament raised the question as to whether the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) interfered in the internal affairs of India.

They drew attention to an article in the latest issue of the Bombay weekly BLITZ which carried the original of a letter sent by the late CIA chief William Casey to the U.S. ultra-reactionary organization, the Heritage Foundation. The letter is an evidence of plans being worked out in Washington to topple Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

A reply, which Buta Singh, Indian minister of home affairs, gave to this inquiry by the deputies, does not rule out the involvement of Western secret services and, first of all, of the U.S. CIA an attempts at destabilising the situation in India.

"The Government of India," he said, "cannot but notice attempts being made by certain unfriendly circles both inside the country and abroad at interfering in the internal affairs of the country".

"Those circles do not like India's independent non-aligned policy, its bold stand with regard to apartheid in South Africa, its tireless work for the developing countries' cause of securing a new international economic order on the basis of equality and justice, and its friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Those circles pose a threat to the country, to its unity and territorial integrity", the minister emphasised.

Buta Singh agreed with the deputies' opinion that the CIA used unworthy methods with regard to India.

The UNI news agency reports that he recalled the known article which had been prepared at the CIA's request by a U.S. professor and which was headlined: Who will be after Indira Gandhi?

"They could not imagine", the minister pointed out, "that the country would choose as leader a representative of the young generation of India, and by an unprecedentd majority of votes, too".

The minister referred to "undercover" operations being carried out by the CIA through the so-called President of the State of Khalistan, Jagjid Singh Chauhan, to whom the Heritage Foundation gives direct financial and political aid.

"It was precisely Chauhan," the minister said, "who, through the channels of the British Broadcasting Corporation stated imminent death of Indira Gandhi at the time when she was still alive". [sentence as received]

"All those attempts to undermine national stability are being made because India indefatigably struggles against Western powers' exploitation", he emphasised.

Buta Singh gave a high appraisal of India's relations with the Soviet Union.

"Concluded in 1971, the Soviet-Indian Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation became a historic event and has stood the test of time", the minister said. "The treaty is based on the reality of the two countries' goodneighbourly relations".

Mr. Singh criticized negative pronouncements in Western countries about the Festival of India in the Soviet Union. "Why did not they say anything when we were holding such a festival in the United States?" he asked.

The Indian minister of home affairs assured the deputies of parliament that the Government of India would not stop short of any measures to restore law and order in the republic.

"We know," he pointed out, "that Western powers help with money and weapons the countries which neighbour on India and in which terrorists undergo training and are then infiltrated into the republic's territory for terrorist acts".

"This is a tremendous problem to India", he said.

YAR PARLIAMENTARIANS MAKE OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrival Reported

PM241529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jul 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] A delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] Constituent People's Assembly, headed by Deputy Speaker Y. Muhammed al-Shahari, arrived in Moscow on 22 July on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The delegation was met at the airport by USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy N.P. Lomov, other officials, and Y. A. al-Awzari, YAR charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

Visit Ends, Departure Noted

LD292248 Moscow TASS in English 1521 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS -- A delegation of the Constituent People's Assembly of the Yemen Arab Republic left Moscow today. It was led by Muhammed al-Shahari, deputy chairman of the People's Assembly. The delegation paid an official visit to the USSR at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Joint Statement Reviews Visit

PM031401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Aug 87 Morning Edition p 4

["Joint Announcement on Yemen Arab Republic Constituent People's Assembly Delegation's Stay in the USSR" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] A Yemen Arab Republic (YAR) Constituent People's Assembly delegation, headed by Deputy Speaker Y. Muhammed al-Shahari, paid an official visit to the Soviet Union from 22 through 29 July 1987 at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The North Yemeni parliamentarians were received by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and had meetings with Soviet of the Union Chairman L.N. Tolkunov and chairmen and members of USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' standing commissions.

The visitors from North Yemen went to Kazan and Tallinn as well as Moscow, familiarized themselves with the activities of soviets, and visited industrial and agricultural enterprises. Wreaths were laid at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin Wall.

During the visit in meetings and conventions the North Yemeni delegation was given a detailed account of Soviet people's work on implementing the political course adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress and the decisions of the Central Committee January and June (1987) Plenums aimed at accelerating socioeconomic development, renewal, and restructuring in all spheres of Soviet social life. The North Yemeni parliamentarians displayed a keen interest in the process of extensive transformations under way in our country.

The members of the YAR Constitutent People's Assembly delegation talked in detail about the democratic experience of the activity of the Constituent People's Assembly, the General People's Congress, and local councils.

During the exchange of opinions on the main international problems the USSR and YAR parliamentarians expressed concern with the continuing arms race and the current tense situation in the world. In this connection they noted that parliamentarians, capable of making a substantial contribution to strengthening trust and mutual understanding among the countries of the world community on key problems of security and disarmament, should play an imnportant part in stepping up efforts in the international arena.

The North Yemeni side was given a detailed account of the content of the recent major initiatives by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries on questions of the radical reduction of nuclear arms. It was noted that these steps are aimed at eliminating both medium-range and operational and tactical missiles in Europe and Asia and open up the realistic prospect of the signing of an agreement on this score in the very near future.

The Soviet and YAR parliamentarians advocated the achievement of an accord between the USSR and the United States on the radical reduction of strategic offensive arms and prevention of the transfer of the arms race to space. They were unanimous that space must be a sphere of international cooperation for peaceful purposes, not military rivalry.

Both sides advocated the need to prevent the possibility of the spread of nuclear weapons and also backed the creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world.

Concern was expressed in connection with the continuing tension in the Near East and emphasis was placed on the need to achieve a just and lasting settlement of the conflict on the basis of collective efforts with the equal participation of all interested sides, including the PLO, sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. In this context the sides advocated an international peace conference on the Near East under UN auspices, which would be aided by the establishment of a relevant preparatory committee with the participation of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Invariable support was expressed for the Palestinian people's struggle, under PLO leadership, for the exercise of their legitimate national rights. The parliamentarians approved the recent steps aimed at restoring PLO unity, in particular the results of the Algiers session of the Palestine National Council.

The North Yemeni visitors expressed appreciation to the Soviet Union for its consistent, principled position in support of the Arab peoples' struggle against Israel's aggressive policy and imperialist diktat in the Near East.

The Soviet and North Yemeni parliamentarians stated that the immediate cessation of the Iran-Iraq war and the settlement of the conflict by peaceful means would accord with the interests of the Iranian and Iraqi peoples, help to stabilize the situation in the Persian Gulf area, and place obstacles in the way of the buildup of the foreign military presence in the Gulf on farfetched pretexts.

During the examination of the question of the state of international economic relations the belief was expressed that they must be restructured on a just, democratic basis and that it is time to create a new international economic order which would guarantee socioeconomic development and equal economic security for all states, as well as the just solution of the problem of developing countries' foreign debts.

The sides particularly stressed the importance of participation by all states in the world, whether big or small, in the matter of creating an all-embracing system of international security, which would make it possible to allocate considerable resources for the developing world's needs.

Noting the recent enhancement of the Nonaligned Movement's role in world affairs, the Soviet parliamentarians expressed a high opinion of the position the YAR has adopted in the context of the movement on many matters of an international nature.

The USSR and YAR representatives advocated all-round efforts to promote the further strengthening of the authority and role of the United Nations as an important instrument for preserving and strengthening peace, making it possible to solve many important questions through collective efforts.

During the discussion of the state of bilateral relations a mutual desire was expressed to further develop them in the interests of the USSR and YAR people and the cause of the triumph of the new thinking in interstate ties. It was noted that USSR and YAR parliamentarians can and must play an important part in the enrichment and all-round development of bilateral relations in various spheres.

The Soviet and North Yemeni parliamentarians unanimously advocated the further strengthening of contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the YAR Constituent People's Assembly, seeing them as an inalienable and stable element of Soviet-North Yemeni exchanges. They noted the willingness of the two countries' parliamentarians to contribute to expanding mutual understanding and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the YAR.

The YAR Constituent People's Assembly delegation expressed cordial gratitude for the kind and hospitable treatment it had received during its stay in the Soviet Union.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHISSANO'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

Talks With Gorbachev

PM051137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 87 Second Edition p 1

["M.S. Gorbachev's Meeting With Joaquim Alberto Chissano"]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has met 4 August with Joaquim Alberto Chissano, chairman of the Frelimo Party, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, who is currently on an official friendly visit in the USSR.

The Soviet and Mozambican leaders carried on at the meeting the work started in the course of the Soviet-Mozambican talks yesterday. They discussed questions of cooperation in various spheres, as well as questions pertaining to the present-day situation in Mozambique in the context of the conflict situation in southern Africa.

The point at issue was the mutual interest of the CPSU and the Frelimo Party in cooperation and exchange of experience. To this end there is already a good basis, which shall be further broadened and perfected. Our parties rule, Mikhail Gorbachev stressed, and hence they bear responsibility for the destinies of our countries. Therefore both to us and to our Mozambican friends questions pertaining to party construction, and strengthening the party's leading role are of fundamental significance. Like you we believe that Mozambique will be a success in the long run. But for this it is necessary to fight, so that the losses suffered by the Mozambican people in fighting for the freedom of their homeland and for a better future should not be in vain.

Joaquim Chissano spoke in detail on the difficult situation in which the People's Mozambique has found itself, being forced to wage a difficult struggle for the country's economic reconstruction, to combat hunger and disease and simultaneously foil the subversive actions of home and foreign reaction, which have not accepted Mozambique's independent, progressive choice. A reliable support in that struggle are the "Frontline" and other African states, the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. The Mozambican leader expressed special gratitude to the Soviet Union for its aid in strengthening the defence capacity of the People's Republic of Mozambique, which is an important factor in securing national sovereignty and territorial integrity in the difficult conditions of the situation in southern Africa.

The objective situation now sets to Mozambique as an independent African nonaligned state the tasks of the popular-democratic nature. This means first and foremost the efforts to enhance the country's sovereignty and independence, national unity, to consolidate the principles of social justice and progress in Mozambican society.

Mikhail Gorbachev told Chissano about the experience of the Soviet Union which in various periods of its history had to overcome the gravest trials: To fight internal counterrevolution and imperialist intervention, hunger, banditism, to launch the struggle to implement fundamental socioeconomic transformation, to counter aggression and recover the ravaged economy. The Leninist ideas about the ways of socialist construction reliably serve as ever as the principle guidepost for us.

Certainly one cannot mechanically apply the experience of other countries to one's conditions. But everything useful and positive can and should be taken from it.

As for the policy of Western countries with regard to Mozambique and other African countries, it is high time to proceed from the present-day realities, from the inalienable right of the people of any country to choose their way of development by themselves. This is indispensable for the building of normal international relations.

Mikhail Gorbachev wished Joaquim Chissano, the Mozambican leaders and the people of the friendly country new accomplishments in the building of independent, nonaligned and progressive Mozambique. J. Chissano was invited to take part in the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The meeting was attended by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Pascoal Mocumbi, secretary of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party and minister of foreign affairs of Mozambique.

The meeting was held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

Meets With Demichev

LD041459 Moscow TASS in English 1356 GMT 4 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 4 TASS -- Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee and first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, met in the Kremlin today with Joaquim Alberto Chissano, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

During the friendly conversation Demichev drew the president's attention to the constructive effort currently underway in the Soviet Union to restructuring all aspects of life of Soviet society.

They exchanged views on issues of Soviet-Mozambican relations and a number of international problems.

The sides stated that expanding and deepening political, economic and cultural ties between the USSR and Mozambique met the interests of the two countries and facilitated the stabilization of the situation in southern Africa.

The development of parliamentary contacts was of great importance for deepening Soviet-Mozambican relations.

Chissano noted the Soviet Union's great assistance to Mozambique in various spheres of economic and social life. The Mozambican people were accepting this assistance with gratitude, it helped them fight the difficulties and build a new fair society.

The meeting was attended by Bally Yazkuliyev, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Tengiz Menteshashvili, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other Soviet and Mozambican officials.

Dobrynin Meets With Officials

PM051449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 87 Second Edition p 4

["In a Comradely Atmosphere"]

[Text] Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met 4 August with Julio Carrilho, secretary of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, and Zacarias Cupela, member of the Frelimo Central Committee, who are members of the part and state delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique led by Joaquim Chissano, president of Mozambique and chairman of the Frelimo Party.

During the conversation held in a comradely atmosphere they discussed questions connected with a further development of friendly relations between the two parties. A.Yu. Urnov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, was present at the meeting.

Meets With Talyzin

LD041623 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 4 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 4 TASS -- Nikolay Talyzin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, today met and talked with Joaquim Chissano, chairman of the Frelimo party, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

During the talk that passed in a friendly atmosphere the sides discussed a number of specific issues of advancing Soviet-Mozambican economic cooperation and enhancing its effectiveness.

Gorbachev Bids Farewell

LD051423 Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1200 GMT 5 Aug 87

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Joaquim Alberto Chissano, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, left Moscow for Kiev today.

He is staying in the USSR at the head of a Mozambican party-and-state delegation on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

Before his departure an official farewell ceremony was held for the chairman of the Frelimo party and the Mozambican president in the St. Georges' Hall of the Grand Kremlin Palace. Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, bid warm farewell to Joaquim Alberto Chissano.

At the airport Joachim Alberto Chissano and the members of his delegation were seen off by Comrades Zaykov, Shevardnadze, Demichev, Dobrynin, and other officials.

Meets With Ukraine Officials

LD051733 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 5 Aug 87

[Text] Kiev August 5 TASS -- Joaquim Alberto Chissano, president of the Frelimo party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, who arrived here today, had a meeting with the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukraine Valentina Shevchenko and the Second Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party Aleksey Titarenko. They acquainted the guest with the positive changes taking place in this Soviet constituent republic in the course of the restructuring and democratisation of public life. It was noted that together with the entire Soviet people the working people of the Ukraine invariably support the Mozambican people in its struggle against the external and internal reaction.

The talks in Moscow will serve the development and further deepening of cooperation between the Frelimo party and the CPSU, between the two countries and peoples, the guest stressed during the conversation.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON ZAIRE EXPULSION ORDERS

PM040921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Aug 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "A Clumsy Provocation"]

[Text] The Zairian authorities perpetrated yet another anti-Soviet provocation 31 July.

Three staff members of the Soviet Embassy in Kinshasa -- First Secretary Yu.D. Churyanov and technical staff members V.M. Zotov and I.A. Ivanov -- were declared persona non grata. They were asked to leave the territory of Zaire within 48 hours. Moreover, the Zairian authorities did not manage to offer any arguments. But Zaire's mass news media have carried malicious fabrications about supposed espionage activities by Soviet staffers. In order to somehow prove this fable, people in Zaire resorted to nothing more original than aiming their attacks against the embassy maintenance manager [zavkhoz], someone who does not speak a single foreign language and arrived in Kinshasa only 4 months ago. The other two Soviet officials named by the Zairian side are also totally uninvolved in any unlawful activity. The absurdity and clumsiness of the accusations made against Soviet people are obvious.

The crudely concocted provocation by the Zairian authorities is evidently aimed against Soviet-Zairian cooperation. This method is nothing new, incidentally, and Kinshasa has resorted to it whenever relations between the two coutries have started to improve. It is evident that some people both inside and outside Zaire -- those who stand behind these provocations -- are displeased whenever good prospects emerge in ties between the USSR and Zaire.

A firm protest has been lodged with the Zairian authorities in connection with these unjustified actions, and it has been emphasized that such anti-Soviet outbursts cannot go unanswered.

CEAUSESCU, PAPANDREOU BACK SOVIET INF PROPOSALS

PM040933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "For Nuclear-Free Balkans"]

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Jul -- Romania and Greece favor preserving peace, ensuring detente, and immediately ending the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, a joint statement adopted on the results of talks between Romanian President N. Ceausescu and Greek Prime Minister A. Papandreou, who is in Romania on a friendly visit, emphasizes.

The conclusion of an agreement between the USSR and the United States to remove medium-range missiles from European territory, the document points out, could be a historic step in this direction. The Soviet Union's recent proposals to eliminate all medium-range nuclear missiles considerably facilitate the achievement of such an agreement. Romania and Greece urge the stepping up of efforts to reach in the very near future an agreement to remove all medium-range nuclear missiles, which would open the way for the conclusion of other necessary accords on nuclear disarmament.

The leaders of Romania and Greece advocated convening a summit conference of the Balkan countries in the very near future on questions of transforming the Balkans into a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons.

CEAUSESCU-JARUZELSKI TALKS SHOW 'SIMILAR VIEWS'

PM050857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Community of Views"]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jul -- After becoming familiarized with information about the visit to Poland by N. Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and Romanian president, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo stated with satisfaction that his talks with W. Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and Polish Council of State chairman, showed similarity of views on fundamental international problems and confirmed the will of both countries to step up their efforts to consolidate peace and European security.

CPCZ WORKERS MEET NIKONOV ON 27-30 JULY VISIT

PM021501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A group of CPCZ party workers headed by M. Zajic, head of the CPCZ Central Committee Department of Party Work in Agriculture, the Food Industry, and Timber and Water Resources, was in the Soviet Union 27 through 30 July. They had meetings and conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department and with academics from the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the All-Union Livestock Breeding Institute and were familiarized with the activity of the "Moskva" Agroindustrial Combine.

The Czechoslovak comrades were received by V.P. Nikonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

PRAVDA REPORTS ZHIVKOV SPEECH, BCP PLENUM DECISIONS

Zhivkov Addresses Plenum

PM040925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "BCP's Strategic Course"]

[Text] Sofia, 28 Jul -- A BCP Central Committee plenum began work here today. On the agenda is discussion of the basic tenets of the concept for further socialist building in Bulgaria.

Addressing the plenum, T. Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee General Secretary and Bulgarian State Council chairman, stressed that the document presented to the plenum's participants generalizes the results of the tremendous work performed in preparation for the 13th BCP Congress and also after it to concretize the new strategic course. Now it is necessary not merely to seek more correct solutions to particular questions and not merely to improve particular spheres of life but to make a resolute turnabout and remove everything restraining us and dragging us back.

Our national goal, the Bulgarian leader said, is to make Bulgaria in the foreseeable future a highly developed, cultured socialist state and fully reveal the advantages and attractiveness of socialism.

We are fully united with the CPSU in understanding the need for profound restructuring at the present crucial stage. The ideas developed at the 27th CPSU Congress and at the CPSU Central Committee January and June (1987) Plenums give us new incentives to implement restructuring in Bulgaria.

The document under discussion constitutes an attempt to answer the most important questions concerning the further building of socialism in Bulgaria. The objective laws of socialism are the foundation of the concept. Their development and implementation mean qualitatively new growth.

Speaking about socialist property, the speaker noted that life has shown unequivocally the unsuitability of a number of past schemes. In this connection he indicated the importance of the declaration by the Republic's People's Assembly on granting socialist property to labor collectives for economic management and administration.

Dwelling on the problems of self-management, T. Zhivkov pointed out, in particular, that not only does it not contradict democratic centralism but it also opens up splendid opportunities to consistently apply and enrich it. The main problem of self-management in the economic sphere is the increase in the role of commodity producers and the creation of conditions for the operation of economic laws.

Everything we have conceived cannot be implemented without the restructuring of the party, T. Zhivkov said. Ridding the party of functions alien to it will raise its leading role even higher and make it more efficient. Now, in conditions of self-management, what is coming to the fore is the task of raising the party's organizational, ideological, and political level; reinforcing its links with the masses; and stepping up its comprehensive influence on society.

There will be difficulties, the BCP Central Committee general secretary emphasized in conclusion, because a historic turnabout is under way. If we do not brace ourselves to fulfill the planned tasks in the economic sphere and other spheres we will discredit the very idea of restructuring.

The Bulgarian leader proposed that the basic tenets of the concept for the further building of socialism in Bulgaria be discussed at a national party conference this December.

The plenum continues.

Plenum Adopts Decisions

PM051043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Important Decisions Adopted"]

[Text] Sofia, 29 Jul -- The BCP Central Committee plenum finished work here today. Its participants unanimously approved the "Basic Tenets of the Concept for the Further Building of Socialism in Bulgaria." The document is approved as the basis for party activity to achieve a qualitatively new level of development in Bulgarian society.

At present, the document stresses, all socialist countries are faced with the task of securing a radical breakthrough in the development of all spheres of public life and fully revealing the advantages of socialism. New historical realties demand a search for and the adoption of responsible political decisions.

The question of self-management is a general question of the theory and practice of building developed socialism, the document says. The principle of self-management today is fundamental. In the new conditions the role of the Leninist principle of democratic centralism is not only preserved but also reinforced. If we allow self-management to conflict with it, it means that we have resolved this question incorrectly. Self-management and decentralization of public life do not signify the end of state power or the "dismantling" of the state. It is necessary to change the existing management apparatus so it ceases to be a breeding ground for bureaucracy and serves society and people.

In this connection the document indicates the need to restructure the top state management organs -- the People's Assembly, State Council, and Council of Ministers.

The question of the need for the existence of two separate organs -- the State Council and the Council of Ministers -- is also being raised, and it is proposed to create a fundamentally new organ that must possess executive and managerial functions with regard to basic administration questions.

The document also indicates that the time has come to amalgamate okrugs and transform them into new structural units -- oblasts. It says that the organs of self-management must be formed on a broad democratic base, on the basis of public glasnost, election, a competitive system and replaceability. The electoral system must be substantially changed at all levels -- there must be two or more candidates for each post.

Concerning the question of the party's role in restructuring and public life, the document notes that it is impossible to move forward unless there is restructuring in its work. The theoretical tenet that sees the communist party as the political vanguard of the working class and working people is correct.

The plenum resolved to convene a national party conference this December to discuss theses concerning the further building of socialism in Bulgaria. T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, was instructed to deliver the report at the conference.

SHALAYEV RECEIVES VACATIONING BULGARIAN UNION HEAD

PM051543 Moscow TRUD in Russian 31 Jul 87 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Conversation"]

[Text] A meeting was held at the Palace of Labor 30 July between AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev and P. Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions of Bulgaria, who is vacationing in the USSR.

The leaders of both trade union centers exchanged information on topical questions of the work of Soviet and Bulgarian trade unions and their contribution to implementing the processes of restructuring and democratizing society in their countries.

Mutual satisfaction was expressed with the state and development of Soviet-Bulgarian trade union relations during examination of those questions. At the same time the sides noted the need to further deepen and increase the effectiveness of bilateral contacts in light of the qualitatively new tasks facing the two countries' trade unions at the present stage and the demands of socialist economic integration.

The resolve of Soviet and Bulgarian trade unions to help achieve united trade union action on a European and worldwide scale in the interests of working people, strengthening peace, and averting the threat of nuclear catastrophe was confirmed during an exchange of opinions on problems concerning the international situation and the world trade union movement.

The meeting proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere and was characterized by the unity of views on all questions under discussion and full mutual understanding characteristic of relations between USSR and Bulgarian trade unions.

FRG SPD OFFICIAL MAKES STATEMENT ON NAVAL MOVES

LD051924 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 5 Aug 87

[Text] Bonn August 5 TASS -- "The times of imperialist gunboat diplomacy have passed," said Oskar Lafontaine, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party (SPD) of Germany, commenting on Bonn's plans to send West German naval ships to the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

The DDP news agency earlier reported that the West German Government was actually ready to do that in order to release a portion of the U.S. naval forces for possible missions in the Persian Gulf zone.

Quoting a spokesman for the West German Defense Ministry, DDP emphasized that possible uses of the West German Navy in the mentioned regions were under a close study at the moment. The same matter was discussed by Manfred Woerner, West German defense minister, and U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger during talks in Washington.

Woerner reaffirmed that the West German Government could send its ships to the Atlantic or the Mediterranean for a "limited time."

The opposition has brought the government plans under fire. What is needed to settle the Iranian-Iraqi conflict and ensure the safety of shipping in the Persian Gulf, Lafontaine told Saar radio in an interview, is not the dispatch of combat ships to the trouble spots, but a more vigorous use of diplomatic means and political initiative.

From the standpoint of ensuring a steady flow of oil to North America and Western Europe there is no need to provide U.S. naval escorts to Kuwaiti tankers, said a statement issued by the SPD group in the Bundestag. Washington's action is nothing else than an attempt to regain prestige in the Arab world following the scandal caused by arms sales to Iran.

The security interests of the NATO countries, West Germany among them, have nothing to do with it. This is why there is no need, to say nothing of legal grounds, for the participation of the Federal Republic of Germany in these events in either direct or indirect form, the SPD statement emphasized.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS U.S. 'PRESSURE' ON NORWAY

PM031219 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jul 87 First Edition p 3

[Colonel I. Vladimirov article: "Under Pressure From Washington"]

[Text] The Norwegian firm of Kongsberg Vapenfabrikk has been severely punished. It has unambiguously been threatened with economic sanctions for selling the Soviet Union computer equipment for milling machines with digital program control, with whose help the Russians have supposedly created silent propellors for their submarines. The firm's Moscow office has been closed at the White House's request. Rigid control has been established over its export and import operations. "If this had happened in wartime, such a crime would have been tried by a military tribunal, and the guilty person would have been shot," Senator D. Bumpers declared.

So Norway has been given an abject lesson in "righteous" anger. It is perfectly obvious that the Kongsberg Vapenfabrikk affair is an open hint that Washington will no longer tolerate the willfulness of that northern country, whose government has on a number of occasions taken the liberty of being critical of U.S. policy in the international arena.

On returning to power in May last year, the Norwegian Labor Party emphasized in its program statement its readiness to "devote great attention to maintaining good and correct relations with the Soviet Union" and to struggle actively for detente and against the nuclear arms race. Those principles have been reflected in a number of practical steps by the government of G. Harlem Brundtland.

In particular, Norway did not support the U.S. plans to resume production of chemical weapons and declared that it would not participate in consultations on the question of their placement and that it advocates the ending of nuclear tests. Oslo opposed the militarization of space and reacted with concern to their transatlantic partner's undermining of the SALT II Treaty.

Unlike its predecessor, the present Norwegian Government displays greater realism with regard to the consequences of imparting permanence of the U.S. naval and NATO presence in the Norwegian Sea. It has had the idea of concluding multilateral agreements between countries on the shores of northern seas and states which conduct military activity in them, with a view to averting possible conflicts. Finnish President M. Koivisto's proposal to create a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe in conjunction with confidence-building measures in that region did not go unnoticed in Oslo. "It is very important to strive for guaranteed confidence-building measures, particularly in the sphere of military activity in the Norwegian Sea," Norwegian Defense Minister J.J. Holst pointed out.

The country's public actively supported its government's position aimed at strengthening regional stability. This is certainly no coincidence. For the scale of U.S. and NATO military activity in northern regions poses a direct threat to the Scandinavian countries' security. At the same time, the "nuclear" and "base" policy proclaimed by Norway, whose essence, as is known, consists in not permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons or foreign troops and military bases on its territory in peacetime, is being worn down. The NATO countries, especially the United States, are constructing heavy arms dumps, airfields, radar and radio navigation stations, and other military projects there. The NATO command has begun regularly holding exercises of the bloc countries' armed forces in Norway. As a result, there are foreign troops on Norwegian territory practically all the time.

Recently Washington has also been trying hard to secure the Norwegian side's consent to the presence of U.S. aircraft carriers off the Norwegian coast with a view to realizing its "new sea strategy." The essence of this overtly aggressive concept is that the U.S. Navy should be capable of conducting offensive operations against the USSR within its own territoral waters and making strikes against targets located deep within the Soviet Union. This is why the Pentagon is dying to establish its own control over the Norwegian Sea. However, the Norwegian Government takes a guarded attitude toward the demands of its "senior partner."

Attempts are being made to call to order the ally who is refusing to follow blindly the prescribed course, by organizing a clearly U.S.-inspired campaign of pressure on Norway. Canada's refusal to transfer its troops to northern Norway in the event of a crisis in Europe can hardly be considered accidental. The hint is clear -- either rely on your own forces or turn to the United States for assistance. White House emissaries have taken to visiting Oslo with persistent blandishments to "see reason." NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington has visited the Norwegian capital to remind his interlocutors of the notorious "Atlantic solidarity."

It evidently proved beyond the ability of the Norwegian Government to withstand such strong pressure. During his recent visit to Washington Defense Minister J.J. Holst had to agree to the setting up of a mixed group of experts to study ways to improve NATO'S antisubmarine defense system in northern Europe. It is expected to examine the possibilities of stepping up monitoring of the actions of the USSR Navy, as well as increasing joint exercises by the U.S. and Norwegian Navies' submarine forces in Norwegian waters. Although Holst justified the setting up of the group by citing the country's security interests, this step runs counter to the Norwegian Government's policy of maintaining a stable situation in northern regions of the European Continent. The United States intends to use cooperation with Norway in the antisubmarine defense sphere to lend permanence to the presence of carrier-borne strike groups in the Norwegian Sea.

The U.S. pressure on Norway is leading to an increase in the level of military confrontation in northern Europe. U.S. and NATO militarist activity on the northern flank will only complicate the search for ways to strengthen confidence and security in Europe.

KOVALEV, ADAMISHIN MEET PORTUGUESE UNESCO OFFICIAL

LD171641 Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 17 TASS -- Victor sa Machado, chairman of Portugal's National UNESCO commission, paid a visit to Moscow on July 14-16. He was received by Anatoly Kovalev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR. He also met and talked with Anatoliy Adamishin, chairman of the USSR UNESCO Commission and deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

The sides discussed the issues pertaining to both countries' participation in the UNESCO activity.

U.S. PEACE PLAN DRAWS COMMENT, REACTIONS

Labeled 'Conspiracy' by D'Escoto

LD052018 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 5 Aug 87

[Text] Managua August 5 TASS -- Miguel D'Escoto, minister of foreign affairs of Nicaragua, said today that the so-called "peace plan" of the Reagan administration allegedly aimed at bringing the situation in Central America back to normal was nothing but a conspiracy aimed at continuing, although by different means, the rendering of military and financial assistance to the contras.

Miguel D'Escoto is taking part in a conference of foreign ministers of five Central American countries which is under way in the capital of Guatemala. It is held on the eve of a meeting of presidents of those countries opening there on August 6 whose purpose will be to achieve a peaceful settlement of the regional crisis.

President Reagan obviously wishes to create the impression that he supports a policy of peace initiatives and does not want war in Central America, Miguel d'Escoto said. However, in fact he is trying in every way to continue rendering assistance to the bandits who are waging a war against the legitimate government of Nicaragua, the Nicaraguan minister pointed out.

Ortega Urges Direct Talks

LD060842 Moscow TASS in English 0754 GMT 6 Aug 87

[Text] Managua, August 6 TASS -- Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has urged the United States to open direct dialogue on the two countries' proposals for a Central American settlement, including the so-called "peace plan" suggested by President Ronald Reagan and Nicaraguan initiatives.

Speaking at a news conference here, he said the Nicaraguan-American talks should aim to achieve a "fair agreement warranting the rightful interests" of both countries.

If Washington refused such a dialogue, it would become clear that its proposals were nothing more than an attempt to secure congressional consent to more appropriations for counter-revolutionary mercenaries and a tougher interventionist policy to be adopted by the administration, Ortega said.

Talks Call Gets 'Cold Shoulder'

LD060843 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 6 Aug 87

[Text] Washington, August 6 TASS -- The U.S. Administration has cold-shouldered Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega's call for direct Nicaraguan-American talks on a Central American settlement without any pre-conditions.

Asked whether the proposal was acceptable to the United States in a televised interview last night, Elliot Abrams, assistant U.S. secretary of state for inter-American affairs, said it wasn't.

PRAVDA HAILS COSTA RICAN STAND ON NICARAGUA

PM060959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Aug 87 Second Edition p 5

[Vadim Listov "Commentator's Column": "The Boomerang of Aggression"]

[Text] A meeting of Central American states is due to be held in Guatemala 6-7 August. Its purpose is to continue the quest for constructive ways leading to a peaceful settlement of the crisis in the region. This is how the meaning of this "summit meeting" is perceived by Presidents A. Sanchez of Costa Rica and D. Ortega of Nicaragua. In the course of Sanchez's visit to Managua a few days ago, both leaders spoke in support of the process of talks and dialogue aimed at a political settlement of Central America's problems. (A similar stance is held by President Vinicio Cerezo of Guatemala.)

The Cost Rican president's tour -- he will also visit Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala -- has only just started, but UPI has already managed to perceive it as "an attempt to save the summit" and to unambiguously forecast a failure at the meeting itself. Well, one need not be a Delphic oracle to make such forecasts -- all the previous meetings and conferences at various levels, as soon as they came close to making specific decisions, were invariably torpedoed by Washington, the protagonist who prefers to remain backstage. It can therefore be said that this time the champions of peaceful settlements will again encounter serious opposition from the Reagan administration because the Cost Rican "peace plan," in addition to calling for a cease-fire and the withdrawal of foreign military personnel from the region's countries, also contains a demand for an end to U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan contras.

Arias Sanchez declared in Managua that he "will not allow (unlike his predecessors -- V.L.) Costa Rican territory to be used as a base for operations by Nicaraguan contras." This stance is, on the one hand, a recognition of prevailing realities and, on the other hand, evidence of the fact that new political thinking is making increasing headway among Central American politicians. This is happening against the background of Washington's stubborn refusal to abandon the "position-of-strength" policy.

From the viewpoint of the potential development of events, this specific aspect of the Central American problem is perhaps of particular interest. After all, the aggressiveness of the present U.S. Administration, whose only thoughts are of settling scores with Nicaragua, is increasingly rebounding against it. The submission of the Costa Rican "peace plan" and Arias Sanchez's visit to Managua indicate that allies which Washington considered "reliable" even yesterday are beginning to emerge from Washington's shadow and to adopt independent and more realistic positions. As for "Irangate," it has altogether eroded the U.S. Administration's reputation.

All this generally weakens U.S. positions in Central America. Nonetheless, in its militarist temper Washington continues to hatch plans for military adventures against Sandinist Nicaragua and the national liberation and democratic movements in that part of the world. The recklessness of the policy of aggression is obvious, and it encounters growing opposition from the forces advocating a sensible settlement of the crisis in Central America.

LIGACHEV WRITES ON REVOLUTIONARY ASPECTS OF REFORM

AU040601 Moscow PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA Russian No 7, July 1987 (Signed to Press 9 Jun 87) pp 3-9

[Article by Yegor Ligachev, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee Secretary: "On the Revolutionary Essence of Restructuring in the USSR" -- passages between slantlines published in boldface, words between double slantlines published in italics]

[Text] The changes in the Soviet Union are being followed with lively interest all over the world. This attention to our domestic affairs is natural. The profound changes in the country, which has such a great role to play in solving international problems, cannot but exert a substantial influence on the state of and prospects for the competition between socialism and capitalism, and on the struggle between the forces of progress and reaction, peace and war.

Two main approaches can be seen in the unusually broad range of assessments, judgments, and opinions regarding the processes taking place in the USSR and embraced by the concept of "restructuring." The democractic and progressive public sees these processes as evidence of Soviet society's dynamism, self-confidence, and ability to move along a road of drastic renewal and construction. This public wishes our initiatives success and links them with the increasingly full revelation of the humane essence of socialism and with the consolidation of its attractive force. It is, however, precisely this that right-wing conservative forces fear most of all. They try to represent the restructuring process, which is spreading in the USSR, either as an admission of the bankruptcy of the very foundations of socialism and the start of its "capitalization," or else as a "cosmetic operation" which essentially changes nothing in Soviet reality.

Bearing in mind that not everyone abroad is entirely clear about the transformations going on in the USSR, it would be useful to characterize, in the most general way, the most important point about them from the point of view of certain fundamental tenets of Marxist-Leninist theory.

We describe the shifts taking place in our country as a turning point on a historic scale and of a revolutionary nature. This is not a metaphor or a desire to emotionally raise the significance of the changes. These changes are truly/revolutionary in essence/. Taken as a whole, they signify Soviet society's transition from one qualitative state to another. But this is /a revolution of particular kind/, which does not mean one means of production being replaced by another, but one that takes place within the framework of /one socioeconomic formation./ To be more precise, it takes place within the framework of the socialist phase of communist formation, and makes up an entire stage of developing socialism. Consequently, the question is not one of replacing state authority, but of deepening socialist popular power and of making fuller and more effective use of it in the interests of socialism.

M.S. Gorbachev noted at the January (1987) CPSU Central Committee Plenum that the final goal of the restructuring process is to give socialism the most modern forms of social organization and to reveal as fully as possible the humanist nature of our system in all its decisive aspects -- economic, sociopolitical, and moral.

The key to an understanding of the revolutionary nature of the changes being carried out in the country is provided by the Marxist-Leninist methodology for analyzing social processes.

/First/. The economic substance of the restructuring process consists of bringing production relations into line with the new level of production forces. That is its revolutionary feature. It stands to reason that what is involved is not the antagonistic conflict between the two sides of social production, a conflict which is resolved in the course of social revolution, but rather the qualitative shifts which take place within the basis of socialism.

In practice this means resolutely ridding production relations of what has a braking effect on the development of productive forces, and giving them such "momentum" as will enable the constructive potential of socialism to be most fully revealed. It is precisely this task that has now risen to face Soviet society.

The Soviet Union has achieved truly historic successes on the road of socialist construction. Our achievements are immense and indisputabe. They form a firm basis for implementing the present plans and schemes for the future. However, at a certain stage the country began to lose its inherent dynamism, and processes alien to socialism began to develop.

What are the strongest reasons for this? The 27th CPSU Congress and the January (1987) CPSU Central Committee Plenum spoke about them with all due frankness and political courage.

The country's previous leadership proved not to be up to the tasks facing it and often avoided solving urgent economic and political problems, while when major decisions were in fact made, they were frequently not carried through to their conclusion.

Theoretical thinking was gravely lagging behind. In recent years ideas about socialism have largely remained in an ossified, unchanged form. Sanctioned in an authoritarian manner, these ideas have become unquestionable "absolute" truths which are subject only to commentary. The socioeconomic structure of society was idealized, and this led to a refusal to clarify its internal contradictions and to eliminate them in time. If topical theoretical developments did indeed appear, they were not widely introduced into practice, while their verification took place outside the complex of other socioeconomic measures and did not produce the proper effect.

As a consequence of this, obsolete methods were preserved in the management of the economy, while conversely, certain effective economic forms were groundlessly rejected. Prejudice about the role of commodity-monetary relations and the operation of the law of value engendered subjectivist principles in price formation, violations of the socialist principle of remuneration according to work, and to leveling in distribution. The restrictions on the economic accountability [khozraschetnyy] rights of enterprises and associations had particularly grave consequences.

Production relations ceased to be the stimulus for scientific-technoligical progress, for the rapid assimilation and introduction of the latest technology, for increasing production efficiency, and for the output of high quality products. A sort of socioeconomic mechanism for holding back progressive transformations formed. For this reason the party defines restructuring as decisively overcoming stagnating processes; destroying the braking mechanism; and creating a reliable, effective mechanism to accelerate Soviet society's socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific-technological progress and of the activation of the human factor.

We see as an urgent task the need to create a structure of product relations in which the progress of contemporary productive forces would be stimulated not by general appeals and instructions, but by economic management methods and the democratization of production life, and would be a natural consequence of the conditions under which the national economy, its branches, each collective, and each worker operate. This task has not simply been recognized and proclaimed; it is being tackled in practice.

Since the beginning of the year, all enterprises in industry, construction, rail transport, and trade have changed over to the new management methods approved during the large-scale economic experiment. The agro-industrial complex has been marked out as an independent planning, financing, and management unit. Machine building, fuel and energy, construction, social, and foreign economic complexes have been formed. A total of 22 inter-branch scientific-technological complexes have been set up and are operating in the main areas of technical progress.

Radical reform of national economic management will lend an integrated nature to the entire renewed structure of production relations. The Law on Labor Collectives, which has undergone nationwide debate, will become the leitmotiv of this reform. The key provisions of the law include full economic accountability, production self-management, independence in decisionmaking, and full responsibility for the results of work.

A most important part of management reform will be the qualitative restructuring of the state system of planning, material-technical supply, the finance and credit mechanism, and price formation. This also includes the improvement of the activity of ministries and central departments. All this must form a reliable structure for the shift to economic methods of management, and must ensure a harmonious combination of the processes of strengthening centralized planned management and of democratizing the production operation of the basic link in the national economic complex.

/Second./ One of the main characteristics of a revolution is that it /penetrates the relations of ownership./ The Great October Revolution eliminated private ownership of the means of production and thus destroyed the foundations of man's exploitation of man. Social ownership -- the economic basis of the USSR -- was established. It stands to reason that this main achievement of the working class and all working people in the USSR is inviolate. However, this does not mean that the functioning of social ownership will not and must not suffer any changes. As is known, it functions in two basic forms -- nationwide and cooperative ownership. Both these forms have undergone a certain amount of evolution.

Since the first of these forms of socialist ownership is the property of all the people, it must be disposed of and managed only by the state, which acts in the name of all of society. This was the way it was thought out in theory and implemented in practice. Central and, in part, republican state organs determined the planning of production volumes and ranges, price formation, and the technical and social policy of enterprises, frequently down to the smallest detail.

This approach largely justified itself when it was necessary, in historically compressed periods of time, to carry out socialist industrialization, to subordinate the country's economy to the cause of routing the enemy in the years of the Great Patriotic War, and to revive the national economy, which had been destroyed by the war. Here it was necessary to mobilize and concentrate all of the country's resources and to have maximum centralization of leadership.

Under contemporary conditions, however, the "supercentralization" which developed in particular periods in society's life is not the result of an objective need. [paragraph continues]

Its advantages have begun to be overlapped by negative consequences. The main shortcoming lies in the fact that the direct producers, that is, the labor collectives, are effectively kept away from the management of property. Nationwide ownership is in essence identified with state ownership. While remaining nationwide property, it seems to lose its real owner in each concrete case, and becomes "nobody's," as it were. And when this is the case, its preservation and augmentation is prompted mainly by answerability before the law rather than by the producers' immediate economic interest.

The essence of the restructuring process is that labor collectives should become the real owners of that part of social property which they control as a result of all sectors of the economy shifting to the principles of full economic accountability -- to self-recoupment and self-financing. Under these conditions, the position of each enterprise and its potential for technical and social development and for increasing its workers' wages will depend entirely on final results, on the quantity and quality of products made or services rendered, in short, only on the resources earned. This is the essence of the fundamental changes in economic life.

Enterprises in the instrument making, chemical machine building, automotive petroleum refining and petrochemical, and light industries, in the maritime fleet, and in the trade sphere, have already been transferred to full economic accountability. Agricultural enterprises are operating under similar conditions. Over 1988 and 1989 virtually all branches will transfer to full economic accountability.

Enterprises' foreign economic activity is being unfettered. One might say that the stereotype whereby the state monopoly over foreign trade is identified with one department's monopoly is being broken down. The right to conduct import and export operations has been granted to about 20 ministries and to 72 large associations, enterprises, and organizations. About half of all export deliveries of machine building products are now carried out by the producers without any middleman.

Direct contacts between labor collectives and foreign partners are gathering strength, as is the process of establishing joint enterprises and international associations and organizations. This essentially means that a new variety of social ownership is forming under the conditions of the socialist economy. These phenomena still call for the interpretation and development of scientifically substantiated approaches to the assessment of the joint enterprises' socioeconomic role and effectiveness, and to the resolution of questions of price formation, profit distribution, and some other problems.

As far as the cooperative form of ownership is concerned, for a long time we regarded this as an underdeveloped form of socialist ownership. It was handled accordingly in practice. This had serious consequences, engendered excessive administration in relations with kolkhozes, and led to the elimination of producers' cooperatives. The number of kolkhozes fell particularly rapidly in the second half of the fifties and at the start of the sixties. To a considerable extent this was due to their transformation into sovkhozes. This process continued in subsequent years, too.

After the 27th CPSU Congress the cooperative system gradually regained its rightful position. We believe that, for instance, freeing our kolkhozes from excessive supervision will increase their economic activity and contribute to achieving higher results. Cooperatives are being created within the system of procuring and processing secondary raw materials, public catering, and consumer services for the population, as well as in the consumer goods production area. Cooperatives in horticulture and market gardening are being developed. This task is also progressing in the housing and utilities economy. A law on cooperatives is being prepared in the USSR.

Misconceptions and prejudices about the role and prospects of personal auxiliary plots and of individual labor activity are being overcome. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been further developed and farmstead plots are growing stronger as a result of the measures which the party has taken in recent years. Personal plots make up almost a quarter of the total volume of agricultural production in the country, and an even greater proportion in livestock raising and potato and vegetable growing. The USSR Supreme Soviet recently adopted a law expanding the sphere in which citizens are allowed to engage in individual labor activity.

/Third./ The classic authors of Marxism-Leninism considered /a sharp rise in the rates of social development/ to be a distinguishing feature of a revolution. This feature also applies fully to the characteristics of the restructuring process. Its goal is the cardinal acceleration of the social processes in all spheres of life without exception -- economic, social, political, and spiritual.

Here are a few figures which characterize the dynamics of the social sphere. Capital investments toward its development will rise to R45 billion, or by 26 percent, in the current 5-year plan period. Compared with initial draft estimates, the housing program has been increased by 1.2 million apartments and will amount to almost 11 million new apartments for working people. Science, education, culture, and health care will receive 1.5 to 2 times more resources than in the previous 5-year plan period.

But let us repeat that the strategy of acceleration cannot be reduced to rapid progress in one or another sphere of social existence taken separately. Such "selectivism" would represent a relapse into subjectivism in politics, with all the harmful consequences this would entail. Genuine restructuring and a new quality of growth are possible only if the transformations deeply embrace all the interconnected social processes. The economy cannot be energetically pushed toward an upsurge unless the people's mentality is changed, a sense of social responsibility is consolidated, and awareness is freed of obsolete dogma and stereotypes. A sharp turn cannot be made in the development of the social sphere unless the appropriate economic base for this is ensured. Nothing else can be done unless new dynamism is injected into the functioning of socialism's political system and to the development of society's cultural and spiritual life.

The need to restructure the economic mechanism and other areas of social life did not suddenly fall from the heavens like an "April shower." It matured long ago and was reflected to some extent in party decisions. But the trouble was that words were not transformed into real actions. A situation had thus formed which could not longer be tolerated and which called for drastic action, resolute restructuring, and revolutionary shifts.

The time factor is of considerable importance. The desire to achieve a major result as rapidly as possible, a result which all Soviet people would sense in a real way, is a natural one. We are perfectly well aware that the party has received a vote of confidence in advance, but this will not last forever. Because of the errors and mistakes committed in the past, we, the party and people, all have to work today in conditions of an acute time shortage. In the interests of the cause, no relaxation, loss of momentum, or satisfaction with what has been achieved can be allowed. Such dangers are always lying in wait at sharp turning points in history.

Nevertheless, the rapidity of transformations is not an end in itself for us. Clear definition of the rates of restructuring is a paramount task, both politically and in practice. While procrastination and indecision are destructive, M.S. Gorbachev has observed, haste, impatience, and unjustified rushing ahead can do great damage. [paragraph continues]

Here it is important not to lose sight of a simple truth: an excessive increase in the number of tasks which are advanced makes it impossible to implement them in time. If one succombs to the temptation to force reform at any price, it is possible to simply get stuck in the quagmire of what has been started but not finished, not brought to an end. After all, nothing discredits a policy as much as a divergence between words and actions.

That is why now that a clear and long-term platform has been worked out and major, principled decisions have been made, the main importance is being assumed by painstaking practical work to realize everything that has been planned and to rigorously implement the restructuring policy. The party and its leadership are resolved to act boldly, energetically, and consistently. We cannot allow ourselves to become bogged down in mid-course or to confine ourselves to halfway measures. Halfway solutions have let us down badly in the past. However, in increasing the rate, scale, and depth of transformations we are placing the emphasis on the result rather than the process.

/Fourth./ The founders of Marxism-Leninism regarded socialist revolution as the supreme act of affirmation of working people's interests. But not only that; revolution is, in their view, an act by /the popular masses themselves./ And the more fully they are drawn into the revolution, the deeper and more irreversible the revolutionary transformations will be. The initial steps in the restructuring process have already shown that the majority of Soviet people support it as the expression of their own interests, view it as a task which concerns each and everyone, and express a readiness to actively participate in implementing the party's plans. This is understandable, because the final goal of restructuring is a better material and spiritual life for the Soviet people, and real involvement of every working person in governing society.

The party regards the deepening democratization of all aspects of society's life as the lever making it possible to involve the people, who are the decisive force in the restructuring process. It follows that we are in no way moving toward broad democratization in order to suit anyone, although we have always been concerned about the attractiveness of socialism. Indeed, we understand this attractiveness itself from a clear-cut class position: The best order of things is that which best serves the basic interests of working people.

Further democratization and expansion of the people's control are an internal requirement of the developing socialist society. Only under conditions of glasnost, discussion, and the free and open contrasting of different viewpoints, can mistakes be avoided in the development of decisions concerning the country's destiny. Only under conditions of democracy, criticism, and self-criticism, enabling everyone to pass free and conscious judgments on everything that is happening, can distortions of socialist principles be avoided. And finally, only under conditions of democracy and of control "from below" is it possible to develop a creative personality -- a favorable atmosphere is forming for an honest competition of minds, talents, and human capabilities, for the implementation of an effective cadre policy, and for the prevention of official abuses.

For this reason, the Sovietologists' guesswork about the extent to which reforms in the Soviet Union will bring it close to the standards of "Western democracy" is absolutely unfounded. Our course is not toward Western-style liberalization, which masks the omnipotence of capital, but toward the deepening of socialist democracy and socialist self-government of the people. Step by step the restructuring process is creating the conditions for real and growing participation by the masses in managing the state and all of society's affairs.

In the USSR today, paramount importance is attached to the development of democracy in the production process and to the consistent introduction of genuinely self-managing principles into labor collectives' activity. What is involved is forms of production organization, which will enable every worker to feel that he is the true proprietor of the enterprise, and to be this in practice.

The above-mentioned Law on the State Enterprise (Association) will give life to the new forms of self-management which are the result of the masses' creativity. There is a shift toward the electing of and accountability for the leaders of associations, enterprises, and workshops, and also for brigade leaders and foremen. It is envisioned that labor collective councils will be given the right to suspend the implementation of decisions made by the administration. Next to come will be the necessary changes in the Model Statute of the Kolkhoz.

Democratization is aimed at developing the initiative, rights, and responsibility of local organs of power and social organizations, and at ensuring maximum openness in their activity.

The interests of acceleration are served by more effective utilization of the powerful force of the soviets of people's deputies, which represent the political basis of the USSR. It is a matter of paramount importance to rigorously observe the Leninist tenet on soviets as organs, which not only make decisions but which also ensure that they are implemented and that their fulfillment is verified. The conditions are being created for fuller utilization of young people's initiative, energy, and aspiration for innovation and practical action in implementing the goals of restructuring. The recent congress of the Soviet Komsomol gave enormous momentum to this.

Legislative acts are being prepared which will expand the public's legal guarantees. Obligatory participation by the working masses in the discussion of major national economic and social issues is becoming a norm of economic life. Our course of democratizing government, the process of creating leading cadres, and the elaboration and adoption of state decisions is in striking contrast to the situation in capitalist countries, where thousands of tricks are used to keep workers away from opportunities to "make policy," as they call it there.

We attach fundamental significance to improving the soviet electoral system, strengthening its democracy, and ensuring more effective participation by voters at all stages of the pre-election and election campaign. The work has already started. Certain new rules of election practice, including the submission of several candidates for discussion and election, will be approved during the elections of local soviets of people's deputies this year.

By developing socialist democracy and revealing its potential, the party is thus creating reliable guarantees that the errors of the past, which were connected with breaches of legality and collective leadership, will not be repeated.

/Fifth. Revolutionary changes in the human spiritual sphere prepare, determine, and consolidate/ the revolutionary restructuring of material relations.

This primarily concerns social theory. As far back as the creation of our party, V.I. Lenin advanced the famous tenet: There cannot be a revolutionary movement without revolutionary theory. Now, when Soviet society is tackling complicated and large-scale tasks, the theoretical elaboration of approaches to them and a definition of effective ways and methods to resolve them are assuming particular importance.

The entire strategy and theory of restructuring relies on a genuine Marxist-Leninist concept, which is being consistently rehabilitated, of the operation of the objective laws of social development. It is precisely on this principled basis that the party came to bold theoretical and political conclusions, which are intrinsically innovative and which combat dogmatism and all kinds of pseudotheoretical junk. The tedious rehash of truisms, timid ideas, and pedantry are being rooted out more and more perceptibly from the latest social science publications and discussions. Social thought is becoming bolder and showing a taste for studying the acute problems of the development of Soviet society and of socialism as a system.

We consider it vital to make the elaboration of theory a zone of lofty mental effort, because only then can it successfully accomplish two urgent tasks: First, to point out the new vision of socialism and the paths of its progress and to define concretely this fundamental knowledge in the concept of restructuring; second, to extend over the whole of society the climate of intellectual quest and dynamism and to encourage a collective thought process. The true path to this is a high standard of creative discussion, which is incompatible with attaching labels and with rebukes for imaginary deviations from socialism.

Those positions of philosophers, economists, sociologists, and historians that would meet the requirements of the time lie not in their skill in conforming to established views. They are determined by the ability to conduct a constant quest for answers to complex problems raised by life, to study the real dialectics of society's development, and to ensure breakthroughs in key areas of the theory and practice of scientific socialism.

Major changes are becoming inevitable and, one may say, are already occurring not only in the sphere of socialist thought but also in the public consciousness and in spiritual culture.

As a result, an important factor of acceleration, such as public opinion, is acting more and more perceptibly. It has prompted state organs to resolutely combat violations of socialist legality, instances of bribery and of using one's official position for mercenary purposes, drunkenness and drug addiction, and other social ills. It is helping to expose incompetence. It is precisely by heeding public opinion that the party and government decided to reject the project to divert part of the flow of northern rivers into the Volga and approved measures to protect the natural system of Lake Baykal. And the main thing is that public opinion has turned many people toward real life and made it possible to see reality as it is -- without bureaucratic luster and departmental narrowness.

The genuinely Leninist principles of cultural policy and of party guidance in literature and art are being firmly established in the course of restructuring. It aims at invigorating the work of the unions of writers, artists, composers, filmmakers, and of other creative associations and at removing elements of invalid interference in exclusively creative processes. Their rights and powers are expanding, and the life of creative collectives is being democratized. At the same time, the standard of party and state guidance of cultural construction is increasing.

A reform of secondary and higher education is being carried out in the country, and the political and economic education of workers is being refined. The main thing there is integration of education, science, and production and a significant increase in the quality of the vocational and political training of cadres.

Much is being done to revitalize an important reserve of acceleration, such as the spiritual experience of our country's peoples, and to open it to the broad strata of the population. [paragraph continues]

It is necessary to shape in the current generation a high culture of thinking, respect for life's eternal values, and a skill for independent and active judgment. A high moral and aesthetic culture and good education, by becoming the common property of the masses, will hamper the infiltration of manifestations of triteness, nihilism, and lack of ideological principle into our spiritual life.

/Sixth./ The distinctive quality of restructuring in the Soviet Union is that the masses have realized the need for changes as being an urgent social requirement, which the /Communist Party has given expression to, scientifically validated, and put onto the track of practical implementation./ Therefore, restructuring, which was begun on initiative "from above," has met with the broadest support of the powerful movement "from below."

The party has found in itself the strength and courage to soberly assess the situation and to recognize the need for cardinal changes in policy, the economy, and the social and spiritual spheres, and to swing the country toward transformations. Through this it has reaffirmed and graphically expressed its revolutionary essence as the leading political force, which is not satisfied with the prevailing state of social relations, is able to analyze and resolve the urgent contradictions in them, and is capable of criticizing its own activity and of bringing it into line with changing conditions.

Lenin considered a political party's attitude toward its errors as one of the most important and true criteria of its seriousness. "To openly admit an error," he said, "to reveal the reasons for it, to analyze the situation that engendered it, and to carefully discuss the means to correct the error -- this is precisely the sign of a serious party; this precisely signifies its fulfillment of commitments; and this is precisely the education and training of a //class// and subsequently of the //multitude."//

The January CPSU Central Committee Plenum has filled a special place in our party's activity. Continuing the project of the 27th congress, it has made a major contribution to the work of creating an ideological and theoretical platform for restructuring. Probably no previous plenum has prepared so thoroughly and in such a considered fashion and, at the same time, never has pretense, formalism, and orchestration been rooted out so persistently in the process.

The plenum pointed out how important it is now in the work of Communists to overcome the consequences of past violations of party principles and of distortions in the conduct of cadre policy. The party is enhancing exactingness toward itself and its cadres, increasing their responsibility for assigned tasks, ensuring the intake of fresh blood into leading posts, and in supporting thinking, energetic, and innovative people.

A task has been set: All cadres must learn to work in conditions of deepening democracy and of the growing political and labor activity of the people. This means being able to master a democratic way of thinking and acting, which presupposes and encourages an open competition of ideas. This means respect for people's opinions, their social experience, and their dignity. This means an ability to work in such a way that the advantages of our principles, requirements, and ideals are revealed by life itself and that people do not accept them as dogma but sense them deeply in their hearts and minds.

Restructuring is already producing results. Last year's results, in particular, indicate this. Produced national income grew by 4.1 percent as against the average annual 3.6 percent in the last 5-year plan. The increase in industrial production in 1986 was one-third higher than the average annual increase in the 11th 5-Year Plan and reached 4.9 percent. [paragraph continues]

The enormous scale of our economy gives particular weight to these percentages. After all, in 1 day the country obtains 1.7 million tonnes of petroleum, including gas condensate; 1.9 billion cubic meters of gas; 2.1 million tonnes of coal; and produces 440,000 tonnes of steel. The production of agricultural produce has noticeably increased, and the volume of housing construction has grown.

The main thing is that a major political and moral goal has been accomplished: An atmosphere has been created in the country in which the ideas of restructuring and the strategic precept of accelerating socioeconomic development set the tone and determine the direction of society's progress. There is more democracy, firmer order, stronger discipline, and a sober way of life is being firmly established. The interests of socialism, the interests of the people, the prestige of the new system, and the party's political authority have been raised to a new level.

Considering all the stories of socialist building, restructuring is creating guarantees of its irreversibility. These guarantees lie in the strengthening unity of the will and actions of the party and the people. They lie in the healthy development of the party itself. Positive processes are under way within it that are associated with the development of intraparty democracy, the strengthening of its ties with the nonparty multitude, and a increase in the ideological-moral conditioning of Communists. The upcoming all-union party conference will undoubtedly be an important event in the further democratization of our party life and in the development of the activity of Communists.

The mechanism of acceleration is just going into effect; it has yet to operate at full power. We are not concealing the fact that acceleration entails difficulties and strenuous efforts, and that complications will probably even increase for a certain time before the adopted measures begin to yield a full return. The reasons for the problems that have accumulated in society have turned out to be deeper than we previously imagined. In many economic, state, and even party organs not everyone is in step with the requirements of the time. There are quite a lot of people who, while supporting the changes, are slow to free themselves of the burden of the past; others are sitting tight.

There are also those who resist restructuring. These are people who see in it a threat to their prosperity, who turn mismanagement into a source of their personal enrichment, and who have learned to look at the socialist state as a rich philanthropist who releases benefits virtually automatically, regardless of the labor input. They are bureaucrats, who have become accustomed to relying on administrative pressure and who, not without reason, fear for their official and social position. They are dogmatists who are afraid of any changes: "They will come to no good."

But the situation is fundamentally different from the revolutionary turning points in the life of our society such as, for instance, the collectivization of the countryside at the beginning of the thirties. That was a class conflict, and there was a class enemy -- the kulaks. Today there is no question of any political opposition to the process of renewal or of any political split in society. In restructuring, Soviet society is emerging as a single entity on the same side of the barricades.

The irreversibility of the nascent changes is already clear. Our workers, peasants, and intelligentsia are appealing to the party not to stop at what has been achieved, to act resolutely, to go forward, and to steadfastly make the projected course a reality. And of no small importance to us is the fact that reforms in the Soviet Union have met with the sympathy and understanding of the international public, particularly the peoples of the fraternal countries of socialism and communist and workers parties.

Soviet Communists fully realize the enormous international significance of the changes under way in the USSR. Restructuring is showing everyone where our society is channeling its resources, where its programs and intentions are headed, and for what its intellectual energies are being used. No one will be the worse off because the Soviet people are striving to make their country better; the whole world will gain by this. Restructuring -- in its international aspect -- is a proposal to compete with a different social system solely in the peaceful arena.

Our international policy is now more than ever determined by domestic policy and by our interest in a lasting peace and in the predictability and constructive orientation of international relations. It is being focused even more on ensuring favorable conditions for creative work to refine socialism. In this work we see the fulfillment of our responsibility to the international working class, to working people, and to all peoples of the planet, and our main contribution to the cause of social progress and peace.

It is as if socialism in the USSR has gained its second wind. It is no coincidence that friends visiting us from abroad say that our country has become younger.

In its in-depth revolutionary essence, in its daring plans, and in its humanistic orientation, the work now under way is a direct continuation of the great achievements begun by the Leninist party in the October days of 1917. Through the layers of time, in our dynamic reality, we clearly feel the pulse of Great October and its vital breath. On the eve of the 70th anniversary of Great October, this reality makes it possible to understand more profoundly the power and class roots of the revolution and its significance in the destiny of mankind, to see our goals and tasks through new eyes, and to comprehend the achievements and lessons of socialist history.

TERMINATION OF GRISHIN'S POWERS NOT 'EXCEPTION'

LD051512 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 5 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 5 TASS -- The termination of the powers of Viktor Grishin, a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet (parliament), former first secretary of the Moscow city committee of the CPSU (which was reported in the press recently) is not an exception in Soviet parliamentary practice.

Commenting on this fact, the MOSCOW NEWS writes today that 13 deputies were recalled from the USSR Supreme Soviet in 1959-1987 at the request of the constituents.

Causes for the recalls were various. Thus, in 1961, Halik Ibragimov, a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, first secretary of the Leninabad regional committee of the Communist Party of Tajikstan, was recalled for deceiving the electorate and the state. He systematically overstated data as to fulfillment of the cotton production plans in the region.

Ramazan Sadih Ogly Guseynov, a tractor operator of a collective farm in the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic, was a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet. In 1984 he was recalled because he committed a crime.

Albert Churkin, former second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, abused his official position and violated the party principle of selection and placing of personnel. Therefore his powers as a deputy were terminated in 1976.

Over a period of almost thirty years, the MOSCOW NEWS writes, more than 150 deputies of the supreme soviets of union and autonomous republics and more than 10,000 deputies of local soviets were recalled.

The causes included failure to fulfill the mandate of the electorate, an inconsiderate attitude to people, abuses of office, bribery as well as changes of the line of work or place of residence.

TASS CITES SPOKESMAN ON TATARS' RETURN HOME

LD051524 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 5 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 5 TASS -- A group of Crimean Tatars who stayed here for several days have left Moscow and returned to their places of permanent residence, a spokesman of the Moscow main department for internal affairs told journalists today. On July 27 Andrey Gromyko, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received a group of Tatars and told them that a commission had been set up to examine the whole range of problems raised in the appeals of citizens from among Crimean Tatars. It will thoroughly analyze their wishes and prepare proposals on this subject.

REUTER REPORT ON TATAR DEMONSTRATION REBUTTED

LD051557 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1501 GMT 5 Aug 87

["A Fine Source They Chose To Believe...." TASS headline]

[Text] Tashkent, 5 Aug (TASS) -- Yesterday's report from the REUTER news agency that the militia in the Uzbek town of Yangi-Yul, which is 40 km from Tashkent, allegedly "broke up a 5,000-strong demonstration of Crimean Tatars, who were demanding a return to the Crimea," turned out to be the usual "canard." Reporting the "mythical demonstration" REUTER referred to a certain "dissident" named Valeriy Sanderov.

However, a careful check by TASS correspondents locally has shown that neither in Yangi-Yul nor in other towns in the republic have there been demonstrations by Crimean Tatars in recent days.

Rephrasing the saying known in many languages "Tell me who your friends are and I will tell you who you are" -- in this case one could say: "Tell me what the source of your information is and I will tell you the value of it." It is a pity that such a respectable news agency as REUTER reports to such unreliable sources.

FORMER POLITICAL PRISONERS URGE HUMAN RIGHTS

AU041514 Paris AFP in English 1450 GMT 4 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow, Aug 4 (AFP) -- A group of former political detainees on Tuesday urged Soviet authorities to release all prisoners of conscience if they intended to go ahead with a long-standing plan for a human rights conference here.

The dissidents asked member governments of the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) to back their appeal in a letter which was also addressed to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

At a press conference on Tuesday, a spokesman for the group set out three steps they wanted the Soviet authorities to take before hosting any human rights meeting. In the letter, these were:

-- "The unconditional release and total rehabilitation of all political prisoners";

-- "Changes in the content and application of several articles in the penal code" in the Russian Soviet Republic and those of the other Soviet republics "concerning political offenses" to bring such provisions into line with international law;

-- "Authorization for independent (Soviet) information organs and social organizations to pursue their activities" without hindrance.

The last clause applied particularly to the GLASNOST (OPENNESS) magazine launched in July by several political prisoners freed at the beginning of the year, dissidents said.

The signatories also wanted to be allowed to sit in as "observers" at CSCE sessions and to take part in any forthcoming human rights forum.

Meeting in Vienna, the CSCE -- which included all the European nations but for Albania, together with the United States and Canada -- adjourned its business Friday until September 22.

Signatories to the document included Sergey Grigoriyants, Larissa Bogoraz, the widow of Anatoliy Martchenko who died in Chistopol prison last December, and Aleksander Ogorodnikov, a religious activist.

The group planned to hand a copy of the document to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow later Thursday, a spokesman said.

OFFICIALS, MINISTERS CONFER ON ALCOHOLISM CAMPAIGN

PM050829 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jul 87 Morning Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "In the USSR Prosecutor's Office"]

[Text] On 28 July USSR Prosecutor General A.M. Rekunkov chaired a coordination conference of leaders of USSR law enforcement organs attended by S.I. Gusev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; V.T. Gubarev, USSR deputy minister of justice; A.M. Moskvichev, USSR deputy minister of health; S.N. Glazachev, USSR deputy minister of education; V.I. Zubarev, USSR deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education; A.N. Osipov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; I.G. Astafyev, deputy chairman of the All-Union Voluntary Society for Struggle for Sobriety Central Council; and senior personnel from the USSR Prosecutor's Office, the USSR MVD, the USSR Ministry of Justice, and the USSR Supreme Court.

The conference discussed the work experience of Georgian SSR state and public organizations in overcoming drunkenness, alcoholism, and drug addiction.

The results of the inspection carried out on this question, the conference reports by Georgian SSR Prosecutor V.A. Razmadze, Deputy Internal Affairs Minister G.S. Kvantaliani, and Minister of Health I.A. Menagarishvili, and the exchange of opinions testify that the republic is implementing a package of measures to combat the aforementioned negative phenomena.

The barrier of lack of coordination has been overcome in the course of the restructuring of work, and businesslike creative collaboration has been established between law enforcement organs and health care institutions, educational establishments, schools, vocational and technical schools, and public organizations.

Purposeful work under the leadership of party committees to create a united front of struggle against drunkenness and drug addiction and the utilization of the mass media for this purpose stand out among the questions being successfully resolved. The emphasis in work is placed on preventing violations of the law. Use is made for this purpose of specific cases and materials which are widely publicized. Numerous popular movies have been made showing the harm caused to people's health by alcohol and drugs, their pernicious effect on family relations, the decline of social labor productivity, and the criminal actions committed under the influence of alcohol.

An expanded network of detoxification centers has been established in the republic. Clinics have been set up for the treatment of alcoholics and drug addicts. Their names are not made public.

Active work is being done to expose drug distributors. Proper use is made of legal means to combat drunkenness and alcoholism.

The 2 years of active work by state and public organizations to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism has helped to improve the atmosphere, reduced the incidence of crimes against the person, and more than halved the number of crimes committed under the influence.

The coordination council deemed it necessary to disseminate the Georgian SSR's experience in overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism.

At the same time, the coordination conference pointed out that the republic still has untapped reserves to step up the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism and that the prevailing situation demands that permanent unflagging measures be taken to strengthen legality and law and order in the republic. There are numerous cases of citizens appearing drunk in public, which degrades human dignity, there are still instances of tolerance of drunkenness in the production sphere, and there are frequent cases of drunken driving, as a result of which traffic accidents caused by drunks often cause injury and even death to people.

The coordination council issued specific recommendations for stepping up the struggle against drunkenness and drug addiction in the Georigian SSR in light of the demands made by CPSU Central Committee resolutions on overcoming these negative phenomena.

The coordination conference examined and approved a plan for comprehensive measures by central law enforcement organs to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee May (1987) resolution on stepping up the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism.

UKRAINIAN CP CC EXAMINES PARTY RECRUITMENT

AU031329 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 28 Jul 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat has examined the work done by the republic's party organizations in the first half of 1987 in enrolling members in the CPSU and consolidating party ranks. [paragraph continues]

It was noted that, on the whole, this work had been carried out in line with the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress and the January 1987 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. In this work, there has been more democracy, openness, and exactingness with those joining the ranks. One's attitude toward restructuring and to playing a practical part in it has become for basic party organizations, gorkoms, and raykoms an important criterion for enrollment in the CPSU.

At the same time, analysis of the enrollment in the party in the first half of the year showed that some of the shortcomings noted in the CPSU Central Committee decision on serious shortcomings in the work of the Tashkent Oblast party organization in enrolling members in the party and consolidating party ranks had also occurred in the work of the republic's party organizations.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee required obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms to intensify control over the creation of party reinforcements under the conditions of accelerating and restructuring society, and to take concrete steps together with basic party organizations in order to improve the work of selecting party members, educate the Communists and consolidate their vanguard role, and strengthen party discipline.

The proposals and remarks made by the participants in the July 1987 Plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee were examined. The Central Committee's departments, the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, ministries, departments, and Trade Union Council were instructed to examine them and to inform the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the authors of these remarks about the results of the examination.

The work carried out by the party organizations and leadership of Zaporozhye and Volyn oblast-level hospitals to raise the level of medical services for the population was examined. [passage omitted]

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee positively evaluated the work of the party organizations and leadership of Zaporozhye and Volyn oblast-level hospitals. It was recommended that their experience be widely followed. [passage omitted]

The attention of the oblast soviets of people's deputies was drawn to the need to speed up the development of rural health services, to meet without fail the targets set under the 12th 5-year plan to build and modernize oblast-level hospitals, and to expand the network of rural medical clinics.

BRIEFS

NEWSPAPER, MAGAZINE PUBLICATION -- This Saturday is the 1st day of subscription for 1988 periodicals. Today, over 8,000 newspapers are published, with a total print run of 180 million copies: over 5,000 various magazines are also published. The newspapers PRAVDA, TRUD, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, and PIONERSKAYA PRAVDA have a print run exceeding 10 million copies. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 31 Jul 87 LD]

RESTRUCTURING, SELF-FINANCING OBSTACLES REVEALED

WA300855 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 14 Jul 87 pp 1-2

[Report by V. Zenkovskiy, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA staff correspondent in Sumi, under the rubric "Rates, Quality, Economy": "The Complicated Steps of Cost Accounting [khozraschet]"; first paragraph is editorial staff introduction; passages in all capital letters printed in boldface]

[Text] The Law on the State Enterprise which has just been adopted will begin defining the activity of collectives which turn out about two-thirds of all industrial production--machine builders, metallurgists, and employees of other sectors of the national economy--in less than 6 months. How do we prepare for this turning point and what should particular attention be devoted to? The answers to many of these questions were given at a recent conference in Sumy, which interpreted the first experience accumulated by the enterprises of three machine building sectors which have been operating since the beginning of the year under self-financing conditions. Today we offer you your correspondent's notes from this conference.

Before my trip to Sumi I dropped in at one of the plants in Kharkov which had shifted to self-financing. Its elderly manager was not shy in his choice of words: "This is armed robbery! Robbery in broad daylight!" he said indignantly about the actions of his ministry.

But it was worth opening my notebook as he protested vigorously:

"You're going to write about this? You don't mean it! I'm in a different weight class than they are."

Frankly speaking, I was taken aback. A person is "robbed" in broad daylight and he flatly refuses any help. The thought occurred: but what if enterprise managers in Sumi are also becoming cowed in the presence of ministers? Fortunately, the misgiving was unfounded. The conference participants were in a determined mood. They raised questions sharply. They did not conceal their concern.

"We are not the masters of our resources," V. Pashchenko, general manager of Moscow's "Frezer" Tool Making Association, said in his address. "The ministry counts, decides and approves everything for us."

M. Koblitskiy, general manager of the Zaporozhye "Preobrazovatel" PO [production association], did not conceal his indignation either:

"When they work out plans in our ministry, they create an atmosphere of impenetrable mystery and secretiveness around this. They don't get through to anyone. But later, naturally, the targets come like a bolt from the blue..."

The problem of distributing what has been earned is becoming no less acute today. According to regulations, enterprises are forbidden to withdraw profit and other assets after accounts have been settled with the state budget and the ministry. However, V. Kurtashin, general manager of the "Kriotekhnika" VNPO [All-Union Scientific-Production Association], stated at the conference that the Finance Administration of the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building is taking part of the amortization deductions away from the association for its centralized reserve as before. And the enterprise has to appeal to the Gosbank for credit. Although it could manage well with its own assets, the money which it now must pay in interest could be spent with greater advantage for itself.

Other participants also cited similar examples. Each such case undermines the concept of self-financing and arouses justifiable protest from labor collectives, which now have to cover all expenditures out of their own pockets. The conference demonstrated persuasively that restructuring in the headquarters of sectors is proceeding with unwarranted slowness at present.

Well, how are things going at the enterprises themselves? Are they prepared for work under the new conditions? V. Lukyanenko, the minister of chemical and petroleum machine building, cited this case. In preparing for the shift to self-financing, the ministry organized training for managers and seminars for middle-level supervisors and specialists, and acquainted representatives of all enterprises in the sector with the experience of the Sumi Machine Building Scientific-Production Association imeni M.V. Frunze. What happened? As the recent certification of enterprise superviors showed, every third one is not even aware of the principles of the new method of economic operation. And this means that the concepts of cost accounting have not yet captured the hearts and minds of economic managers. Some of them are continuing to cling tenaciously to the usual management methods, depending completely on the ministries. They believe that whatever they say there, it will stand up for its own and help them out.

In recording these cases in my notebook, I reflected on this. An experiment was conducted for more than a year at the Sumi Scientific-Production Association imeni M.V. Frunze and at the AvtoVAZ [Volga Motor Vehicle Plant]. Strict requirements were set for the collectives: live within your means! Earn profit with accounting to ensure that there is enough not only for your own expanded reproduction, but for deductions for the state budget and the sector's centralized fund. Obligatory conditions followed objectively from these requirements: day-to-day economic independence for enterprises, economic norms for profit distribution which are stable for the five-year plan, and the necessity for thorough intraplant cost accounting. In a word, not only the principles but the specific mechanisms for work under self-financing conditions had been found. And it seemed quite obvious that those who follow the experimenters will equip themselves with all their invaluable experience. But practice attests to something else. Both enterprises and sectors' headquarters more often than not act as if they are paving the way for the first time. But then the question arises: was there an experiment, and if there was, what for? It is not an idle question at all if the host of enterprises shifting to the new conditions in several months is taken into account. They cannot be allowed to proceed by the same inefficient method of trial and error.

PROFIT BY SUBSIDY

One of the principal difficulties in developing self-financing, in the view of most participants, is that there is still no efficient mechanism for the sector as a whole. Yes, the systems worked out In Sumi and Tolyatti are quite good, and they can be recommended with confidence to other collectives. But only to profitable ones. Each sector, meanwhile has a full range of enterprises--from those that are highly profitable to those that operate at a loss. The same standard cannot be applied to all of them, obviously.

The question of questions: what do we do with those that are unprofitable? Put them on starvation rations? Close them? But this is every eighth enterprise, and we cannot do without their production. And such a solution would be simply unfair: not all of the unprofitable enterprises became that way because their collectives do not want or do not know how to work. Not for years, but for five-year plans, ministries devoted no attention to developing some of them and allocated no funds for development. Now the mistakes must be corrected. How? There is no single formula here. For the present, it comes down to the fact that where a norm for profit distribution has been established, the approach should be differentiated.

We may judge from the following example what is sometimes behind this. This year the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems ordered the Sumi "Elektron" Production Association to deduct 44 kopecks from each ruble of profit for the state budget and the ministry, and ordered the Kharkov "Tochpripor" Scientific-Production Association to deduct 10.8 kopecks. I had occasion to visit both enterprises. Both are operating steadily and have been duly fulfilling the plan for profit in recent years. But neither Kharkov nor Sumi has been able to explain why the norm for one's deductions was set four times higher than for the other one.

In raising the question of norms, participants in the Sumi conference stressed that much is still unclear and subjective here. It is unquestionably necessary to help the weak ones stand on their feet and to change from unprofitable to profitable enterprises. This help should probably come from those that are carrying more today -- where do we get another source? But after all, affairs cannot be organized so that the advanced collectives turn out to be in a position that is worse than before the shift to self-financing and so that their incentive for more efficient work disappears.

"There is no procedure today for establishing norms," noted O. Repina, chief of an administration of the USSR Ministry of Finance. She proposed that strict supervision be established over this most important area of ministries' activity and that the USSR Ministry of Finance be entrusted with this.

Perhaps there were more constructive proposals from the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building than from the others. In preparing for work under the new conditions, the ministry developed a self-financing mechanism. The norms for payments have been coordinated accurately with enterprises' level of profitability: the higher it is, the higher the norm -- in accordance with the income tax principle. Unified scales have been approved for the entire sector which are constant for the five-year plan. Subsidized enterprises, as well as those which have a level of profitability lower than 7.7 percent, are exempt from payment to the state budget. But by the end of the five year plan, they all should catch up with the rest and become profitable and completely solvent.

But far from all the problems have been resolved, even in the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building. And not only because the self-financing mechanism developed in the sector is sketchy at present and must be worked through and elaborated. But also because here, as in other sectors, efforts to develop a mechanism to counter expenditures are not going well at present. In particular, the volume of commodity production and its growth rate are being planned as the basic indicators for enterprises as before. This orients collectives toward the use of expensive materials and complete sets of items. As a result, production volumes are increased, but the consumers' interests suffer.

A CHIEF DESIGNER IS NEEDED

The first 6 months of work under the new conditions have dramatically brought to light a whole combination of serious problems, and unless they are resolved, cost accounting and self-financing will not be developed either in breadth or in depth. There is probably nothing surprising in this. Unnaturally, there is another factor: problems which cannot be put off are being moved ahead to their logical solution within tolerable slowness. In trying to understand the principal reasons here, I asked V. Moskalenko, deputy general manager of the Sumi Machine Building scientific Production Association imeni M.V. Frunze and doctor of economic sciences, for his help.

"We don't have our own Korolev," Vladimir Petrovich responded without hesitation. And seeing my bewilderment, he explained. "In economics, every mechanism or system must be developed. [paragraph continues]

At the same time, the responsibility here is not a bit less than in space technology. Our mistakes will not lead to a rocket explosion, of course. But the damage from them -- material and moral -- is not a bit less. Now look at what is happening. We have no shortage of prominent economists. But how are they working? A new concept is required -- certainly, they will deliver it. Some kind of economic mechanism is needed -- no problem, they will work it out. An experiment must conducted -- they will help. But in order to introduce your development and obtain the gain from it that was promised -- spare yourself from this. No one wants to undertake this. So it turns out that in economics, unlike technology, the developers of new ideas, mechanisms and systems appear in the role of irresponsible luminaries such as this. But economics is a specific science."

Having begun the conversation calmly and perhaps even with restraint, Moskalenko became more and more animated with each minute. I sensed that he was speaking about something that had long been a sore point.

"I am deeply convinced that the principle of responsibility which applies in developing space and other technical systems must be carried over to those who develop economic systems. If you are really an important economic mechanism specialist, you develop it with your comrades-in-arms and those who share the spirit of your ideas, so you bring your creation to perfection, you work it out, introduce, it, and achieve a result. You take personal responsibility for the end result."

After settling down somewhat, Moskalenko asked:

"Tell me, who among us is seriously engaged in developing a self-financing mechanism?"

"The Gosplan, probably?"

"Correct. The Gosplan, and the ministries, and departments -- all of them are occupied with this. They have set up a commission there, but no one is responsible for the efficiency of the mechanism being introduced. There are also a great many unresolved problems because of this."

"So we need a chief designer?"

"Yes! At the enterprise and association level, evidently, he should be the deputy manager for economics. In a ministry, the chief of an economic planning administration. A chief economics designer is also needed at the national level. At present, there is no one to answer personally for the mistakes, miscalculations and blunders."

I will not take it upon myself to judge the indisputability of V. Moskalenko's views. The problem he raises is not a simple one. But the fact that it is necessary to increase the level of personal responsibility for decisions made in the course of developing a new economic mechanism is not called in question, in my view. I think that the problems of disregarding experience that has already been accumulated will no longer arise then. But after all, this is a matter of exceptional importance. I will cite just one example.

They named this problem among the most burning issues at the conference: an enterprise has earned the money, but it cannot obtain anything with it. The Sumi workers encountered this problem before others did. They began a vigorous search for alternate solutions. Here is one of them, in particular. The association needs reinforced concrete for construction. But there is none. They are not promising any tomorrow, either; it is in very short supply. [paragraph continues]

What do the machine builders do? They offer to re-equip a neighboring plant with reinforced conrete structures with their own funds and to increase its production capacity. And when the latter is firmly standing on its own feet, it pays off its creditor in kind -- with reinforced concrete. The partners accepted the offer. They concluded an agreement, as prescribed. And the work was in full swing. In the process, the machine builders are not only investing assets in the development of their neighbor, but are manufacturing part of the new equipment for it as well.

An interesting approach? Unquestionably. But the main point is that it is workable. But I know from my journalistic experience that only a few are taking advantage of it. The rest will be "lamenting" that they cannot resolve their own social and production problems, since there is nothing to build with. Meanwhile, specific, practical solutions such as this are making their appearance, and tomorrow even more will be developed. On the other hand, in coming across actual production conditions, the economic mechanism designed by economists will identify more and more large and small knots which have to be untied, and others, on the contrary, will begin to disappear. And all this will require skillful and efficient intervention... In a word, the more I reflected on V. Moskalenko's suggestion, the more his idea on economic KB's [design bureaus] headed by a chief designer seemed sensible and expedient. One of those ideas which come from life itself, from its objective requirements.

MOSCOW TV PROGRAM CRITICIZES GOSBANK CONTROLS

OW291045 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0050 GMT on 19 July in its scheduled "Rural Hour" program carries as the second item a video report presented by writer Yuriy Chernichenko entitled "The Bank Has No Worries." The report begins with video shots of Chernichenko riding in a horse drawn vehicle with Nina Fedorovna Vykhodtseva, chief economist of Rodina Kolkhoz, Besskorbnaya Stanitsa, Krasnodar Kray. Chernichenko indicates the poor condition of the rutted dirt road and discusses the Gosbank's refusal to finance construction of an asphalt plant at the farm. As the dray passes tall-roofed fodder sheds, Vykhodtseva indicates that they were built by private labor [shabashnik] and notes the farm's good luck that the bank was tricked into financing them. "Were it not for that bit of good fortune," she says "we still would not have them."

After showing the exterior of a Gosbank building and a person counting paper money, video cuts back to show Chernichenko at the kolkhoz. He questions the value of being in possession of millions of rubles. He notes that presently the kolkhoz has savings in Gosbank totalling R28 million, but it has no control over the funds nor can it get access to them for needed projects. Vykhodtseva notes that money does not bring happiness, but the opposite. She adds that a request 2 years ago for installation of milk conduits at the dairy farms has still not been satisfied by the rayon agro-industrial association. Despite the money in the bank, the kolkhoz has no school, the streets have not been asphalted, and water from the Urup River is not available.

As video pans run-down farm buildings, Chernichenko questions Vykhodtseva about her relations with the bank. She says: "The bank simply sees what the instructions say and strictly follows them." Chernichenko then outlines what he feels are normal client-bank relations, where the cashier may comment on the whys and wherefores of a customer's withdrawal, but will nevertheless satisfy his demand if he has the money on account. Chernichenko says: "She does not say: She will not give you the money. Instead she will always say: It is your money, take it."

Chernichenko relates how Shtanko, a former kolkhoz chairman, was denied the privilege of signing for money by the Gosbank as punishment for purchasing an automobile needed by the kolkhoz for transportation but not approved by the Gosbank.

He laughs and says that the Gosbank robbed him of R17 million that he had diligently deposited in the bank because he could no longer sign for withdrawals. Vykhodtseva adds that the bank even denied the kolkhoz funds for 2 weeks and workers could not be paid.

Chernichenko then says: "Now Shtanko cannot punish the bank in any way, yet the bank can punish its client with ease. Where is equality and fair play in all this?" he asks. He then asks Vykhodtseva: "After all, you cannot withdraw your money from this bank and deposit it in some oher bank, can you?" Vykhodtseva says: "Of course not. You mean can we withdraw our money if this bank does not satisfy us, and its conditions are unacceptable? Of course not."

Video cuts from the farm to show solid brick houses with ornate verandas behind fences and padlocked gates. Chernichenko says: "Good houses, aren't they? Yet there is no connection with the bank or with the kolkhoz. Where does the money come from? We do not know." As video shows another brick house, Chernichenko notes that "millionaires live here. The kolkhoz would pay for the reconstruction of entire streets of the ancient farmstead even today. But, it is not allowed to."

Video again shows the Gosbank building, then cuts to Chernichenko talking with Lenin Kolkhoz, Yeyskiy Rayon, chairman Anatoliy Senchilo, who assures him that although the bank is in no way involved in the business of the kolkhoz production and has no direct interest in the profitability of the enterprise, it seems to be able to control the expenditures of the kolkhoz. He then goes on to outline the strides made by the kolkhoz in the past 2 years, which had led to increased sales of grain to the state as well as direct contacts with countries of East Europe and Sweden. However, despite the kolkhoz being paid in hard currency as well as in CEMA rubles, it experiences difficulties in obtaining much needed equipment from abroad due to the unavailability of funds -- funds that belong to the kolkhoz and which the Gosbank is preventing it from having.

Chernichenko now interviews Nadezhda Petrenko, chief of the credit section of Gosbank. It becomes quickly apparent that the official has little interest in the welfare of its client. Chernichenko points out the anomaly of the kolkhoz having to sell fodder to the state in the fall and then repurchase it from the state in the winter at three times the original price, though admittedly by this time the fodder is in the form of a concentrate. Chernichenko asks: "How does it happen that you, the financial nerve center that controls everything, give your blessing to this business. Why do you do it?" The official responds that they are not in the position to prevent the purchase of fodder from the state. However, when an enterprise is in need of its own funds to finance a project which does not involve the state directly, the Gosbank seems to be in a position to interfere and stifle all initiative.

Chernichenko focuses on an apiary mounted on a trailer and points out that large profits can be made from relatively low capital investment. The question arises: How long will it take the Gosbank to evaluate the profitability of such a venture so other rural enterprises can follow this example? Chernichenko quotes the director of the local Gosbank branch as saying: 1 year, if everything goes well, but under present conditions, "2 or 3 years." This would then be followed by allotment of resources, material, and other bureaucratic red tape before the apiary-trailer could actually be produced.

Chernichenko interviews other officials, all complaining about "passive" money, money which could be used for building cooperative enterprises and which would be direct benefit not only to the people involved, but also to the state.

Camera cuts to an interview with A.F. (Nedelko), first secretary of the Novokubanskiy raykom. Chernichenko says that to some extent progress has been achieved in local management deciding what and when to plant. But as far as deciding on how to invest, no progress has been made whatsoever.

(Nedelko) agrees and goes on to say that the present conditions in the USSR's economy create situations which often penalize profitable enterprises to support the unprofitable. As long as this continues, the economy will not experience a significant breakthrough. He says: "Take our livestock industry as an example. Butter which is being produced by our food industry is costing the state about R8 a kilogram. It is sold then for R3.5." At this point Chernichenko interrupts by saying that more often than not, butter is simply not available. (Nedelko) then goes on to say that on the other hand, consumer goods prices are artificially maintained at an inflated level.

The program ends with Chernichenko reminding the viewers of the June CPSU Central Committee plenum and quotes Gorbachev as saying that a system that is inflexible and petrified from top to bottom will "hinder social and technical progress, and under the pressure of the natural processes of life will sooner or later crumble." Chernichenko ends the program by saying: "Truly, this could have been said with the present bank actions in mind."

LATE JULY WEATHER, CROP STATUS REVIEWED

PM051343 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 Aug 87 p 3

["Weather and Crops" report prepared by agrometeorologist L. Platonova]

[Text] In the last 10-day period of July and the beginning of August hot (daytime temperature 36-40 degrees), mainly dry weather continued in the North Caucasus Region, Rostov Oblast, and the Volga Region (south of Saratov). The air temperature fell in Moldavia, the Ukraine, and the southern Central Chernozem Region. Rain fell everywhere, with considerable rain in many regions, which improved the conditions for the formation of late and vegetable crops. However, in some rayons in southern and central oblasts of the Ukraine, Rostov Oblast, and the North Caucasus Region and in the Lower Volga Region and the Transvolga rayons of Saratov Oblast rain was negligible. There was little moisture in the soil.

Moderately warm weather prevailed over the remaining bulk of the country's European territory. The average air temperature for the 10-day period was 15-20 degrees. Most regions experienced considerable rain. Harvest work was made difficult there.

Early spring grain crops reached the waxy ripeness stage south of a line running through Kaliningrad, Minsk, Orel, Gorkiy, Izhevsk, and Ufa and winter crops reached full ripeness over roughly the same territory. In more northerly regions the swelling of the grain in spring grain crops continued and was completed in winter grain crops.

Conditions for the growth and a good harvest of potatoes and heat-loving vegetables were favorable in most places. Only in a number of northern rayons of Belorussia, in the Baltic republics, and in the Northwest Region, where the average air temperature for the 10-day period was 15-16 degrees, was there insufficient warmth for these crops. The formation and growth of potato tubers proceeded under near optimal conditions over most of the territory. Conditions were less favorable in some rayons of Pskov, Novgorod, Kalinin, Vologda, and Kirov Oblasts as a result of excess moistening of the soil.

The air temperature fell and there was rain in West Siberia and northern oblasts of Kazakhstan in the last 5-day period of July. The heaviest rain was experienced in Omsk, Novosibirsk, and Kemerovo Oblasts, most rayons of the Altay Kray and Kustanay Oblast, and a number of rayons in Ural, Aktyubinsk, Turgay, Tselinograd, and Pavlodar Oblasts. Conditions for the swelling of the grain of spring wheat, barley, and oats and for the growth of row crops improved in most rayons. Spring wheat reached the milky ripeness stage south of a line running through Tyumen, Omsk, and Novosibirsk. It is flowering in more northerly rayons.

Moderately warm weather prevailed in the East Siberia region. The grain of spring wheat swelled. Spring what reached the milky ripeness stage in the southeast of Chita Oblast.

Central Asia was hot. In combination with good moistening of the soil this is favoring the growth of cotton. Conditions for a good cotton crops were near optimal in Azerbaijan.

PRAVDA VIEWS PROGRESS OF GRAIN, OTHER HARVESTS

PM060856 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 87 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Harvest Toil Sets the Pace: Delay Is Intolerable in Harvesting the Crop"]

[Text] This year the harvesting machines have taken to the fields later than usual. There is absolutely no time to waste in getting things moving. To gather in the crop rapidly and without losses and send it off to reliable shelter and processing -- these are the concerns of agro-industrial workers now.

The economic situation in the countryside is changing. Economic accountability [khozraschet] and the collective contract are being assimilated more firmly and profoundly. Objective opportunities have been created for an increase in output. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are striving to take advantage of them. Thus the Stavropol grain growers, although hampered by bad weather, are carrying out the harvest strictly according to schedule. The farmers of the Kuban are working toward their third million tonnes of grain for the state. The Voronezh and Orenburg grain growers have embarked on the harvest toil in organized fashion.

Correctly chosen tactics, skillful maneuvering of machinery, sensible utilization of incentives -- all these things are equally important. In the grain and feed fields, the vegetable plantation and the orchards -- well organized work is needed everywhere. Delays and negligence inevitably lead to a harvesting shortfall. For instance, the machine operators of the Nove Zhitya Kolkhoz in Nikolayev Oblast's Yelanetskiy Rayon did not adjust their combines, and peas were scattered in the fields.

The pace of the harvesting is inadequate, for instance, on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kirghizia. Many lodged crops are encountered, but sometimes they harvest them without grain lifters. A long gap is allowed to occur between cutting and threshing. The elevators operate a 24-hour day. Many farms seek to deliver grain as quickly as possible to the state's storehouses. But sometimes the grain lies for weeks on open threshing floors, while the leaders are in no hurry to send it to the reception enterprises. Particular attention should be devoted to the quality of grain procured and to purchases of strong and valuable wheat.

Machinery idle time is worrying. Warnings are coming in on shortages of fuel and the failure to ship it in promptly. Combines stand idle on farms in Rovno and Zaporozhye Oblasts, and much time is wasted for this reason by grain growers on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the northern Caucasus. Here enterprises of the State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products show a lack of efficiency. This is not the first time they have let the farmers down in the days of intensive field work. Idle time occurs for other reasons too. In the Ukraine, for instance, 400 new Don-1500 combines are still "unemployed." They arrived at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes with no reapers. And in general the combine pool is less well prepared than last year for the harvest toil. Together with the machine builders who have failed to deliver the necessary spare parts, the supply and repair enterprises of the Gosagroprom [State Agro-Industrial Committee] also bear the responsibility for this. Many of them have failed really to restructure themselves and to subordinate departmental interests to the grain growers' needs.

The harvest toil is in full swing in the feed fields. This year, in most places, there is no cause to lament a shortage of raw materials. [paragraph continues]

However, the farmers of Armenia, Kazakhstan, and Novgorod and Kalinin Oblasts are replenishing the feed stocks only slowly. Machinery is used unproductively sometimes because of breakdowns, but often because of unskillful operation. Many farms could considerably increase hay preparation by pressing and active ventilation. More attention must be devoted to the quality of forage, and material incentives must be linked more closely to the nutritional value of the feed laid in.

The vegetable growers' work is rightly judged by whether the store counters are rich in the high-vitamin produce. This year the counters are very meagerly stocked in many cities, including Moscow and Leningrad. The CPSU Central Committee resolution adopted on this question says that it is necessary fully to bring into play the economic machinery of management, which ensures the interest of all components of the fruit and vegetable complex in high end results and their close collaboration in the production, transportation, storage, and sale of output. Interruptions in deliveries of early vegetables and potatoes allowed to occur by farms in Uzbekistan, Georgia, and Moscow, Leningrad, and other oblasts do not only result from the late spring. Low exactingness on the part of party and soviet organs as well as lack of discipline on the part of workers in the fruit and vegetable sector have led to the failure to meet targets. Many farms do not take advantage of their right to sell 30 percent of the vitamin-rich produce in markets at contract prices.

The harvest of industrial crops is approaching. The crop must be gathered in taking account of late ripening. Plantations not infrequently need protection against pests and diseases, weeding, and hoeing. Today is the time to think about the next harvest and prepare seed and fertilizers for the fall sowing. Those who do these jobs on a comprehensive basis and skillfully maneuver machinery and other resources achieve success.

Transport is a very important component of the harvest production line. The truck drivers, railroad workers, and river men do not always cope with shipping the harvest in good time. Long waiting lines of trucks often form at elevators, procurement bases, and canneries. The combine trailer and batch methods of shipments are being introduced only feebly, and hour-by-hour schedules often exist only on paper. These mistakes indicate that rayon and oblast agro-industrial associations have not yet found their place in the on-the-spot management of the harvest.

Many farmers today simply lack proprietorial concern for the people's property. Contract collectives, which bear material responsibility for the situation on the land, are a different matter. The checkbook system of monitoring expenses has become a successful form of inculcating thrift. But there is much formalism in introducing it, and it is hardly used at all on the farms of Tajikistan and Turkmenia. A bureaucratic approach is also obvious in the hastily formed economic accountability teams and components, which are only theoretically so. Economic accountability is being assimilated particularly poorly on Moldavian and Azerbaijani kolkhozes and sovkhozes. As yet the progressive initiative of work payment out of gross income has not become widespread.

The harvest demands enterprising, energetic decisions and actions from people. Any attempt to restrict the farmers' autonomy is harmful to the cause, not beneficial, as workers on certain rayon agro-industrial associations think. When there is an uncontrolled stream of instructions emanating from the rayon agro-industrial association about what to do and how, and one "assualt force" of representatives after another descends on the farms, that is when the harvesting production line grinds to a halt. And conversely, the role of the agro-industrial association increases when it skillfully coordinates the partners' actions and provides the farmers with everything needed for smooth work.

Rural communists work in the most responsible sectors of the harvest. Party organs are called upon to encourage and establish a proprietorial approach, support initiative, and develop socialist competition. It is important not to bypass acute problems, and to call people firmly to account for omissions and blunders resulting from irresponsibility. It is necessary to step up attention toward consumer services for participants in the harvest and create normal conditions for work and leisure everywhere. After all, sometimes the machine operators have no opportunity not only to eat, but even to quench their thirst in the fields.

Providing the country with food is a priority task of the 5-year plan. And there is no more important concern in the countryside now than that of harvesting the crop.

BIOLOGICAL COMPOUNDS USED AGAINST COLORADO BEETLE

PM050831 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 28 Jul 87 p 3

[V. Yermakov report: "Against the Colorado Beetle"]

[Text] A fair number of chemical preparations have been created in the world to protect potato crops against the Colorado beetle. But in recent years biological agents less harmful to the environment have been tested and used increasingly frequently against this voracious pest. Two such preparations -- Turingin-1 and Bitoksibatsillin -- have been tested on fields affected by the Colorado beetle by members of the Kishinev Agricultural Institute.

The insecticide Fozalon was used here against the pests which survived the winter and, when the beetle larvae appeared on a massive scale, they were given two to three treatments with the biological preparations at intervals of 6-8 days. As a result, the potato crops were reliably protected against the Colorado beetle and sanitary and hygiene requirements were fully complied with. Thanks to this protection the potato crop increased by 20-25 percent.

PROGRESS-31 DOCKS WITH MIR SPACE COMPLEX

LD060014 Moscow TASS in English 0006 GMT 6 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 6 TASS -- The Progress-31 cargo spacecraft docked with the Mir manned space complex on August 6, 1987, at 0228, Moscow time [2228 GMT]

Mutual search for each other, approach, contact and docking were carried out with the help of on-board automatic devices. The processes were controlled by the mission control centre in cooperation with the ground command and measuring complex, as well as with the cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Alexandrov.

The progress-31 spacecraft was docked with the space complex from the side of the Kvant module. It brought to orbit fuel for a joint engine, food, water, equipment, instruments and mail.

According to the telemetric information data and reports of the crew, on-board systems of the Mir manned space complex are functioning normally.

Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandre Alexandrov feel well.

MEETING WITH U.S. EXPERTS 'NEW STEP IN COOPERATION'

LD042024 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 4 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 4 TASS -- The meeting of the Soviet-American working group on space biology and medicine opening in the city of Nalchik today will be, in the opinion of Samuel Keller, a spokesman for the NASA headquarters, a new step in cooperation between specialists of the two countries.

Samuel Keller leads the first delegation of American experts to visit the Soviet Union after the signing of an agreement of joint research in April this year by USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Schultz.

S. Keller told the TASS correspondent that this research will cover five fields in the study of outer space: space biology and medicine, the study of planets, joint research projects in the field of astronomy, astrophysics, plasma physics and the study of various natural phenomena on earth by means of spacecraft.

At their meeting in Nalchik (the capital of the Kabardin-Balkan Soviet Autonomous Republic in the Northern Caucasus) which will last till August 9, the Soviet experts will speak about the work done in the course of long missions of the orbital stations Salyut and Mir. The American colleagues are to make reports on medical research done in shuttle spacecraft.

From 1975 to 1982, Soviet and American experts carried out research in Soviet bilogical satellites, as a result of which a joint work appeared on the fundamentals of space biology and medicine. The meeting in Nalchik will examine the possibilities of joint work in a Soviet biological satellite next in the series.

MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA PUBLISHES ADM CHERNAVIN INTERVIEW

PM051351 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 87 p 3

[Interview with Admiral of the Fleet V. Chernavin, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Navy, by unidentified APN correspondent: "Oceangoing, Missile-Carrying. Today Is USSR Navy Day" -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Correspondent] What place do military doctrines assign to naval forces in our nuclear age?

[Chernavin] The military doctrines of NATO countries, and primarily of the United States, give increasing preference to "ocean strategy," to war waged from the sea against the land. Consequently, they increasingly concentrate the main bulk of their strategic offensive forces in the open expanse of the world ocean.

Recently the U.S. Navy has been intensively rehearsing a so-called "new sea strategy." Its essence boils down to significantly boosting offensive potential within the overall system of military operations, ensuring superiority at sea through quantitative and qualitative growth of strike means, and ultimately establishing control by the navies of the United States and its partners in all "vitally important" regions of the world -- the North Atlantic, the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and the Norwegian and Mediterranean Seas. The main point, according to J. Lehman, one of the strategy's architects and former U.S. secretary of the Navy, is that the U.S. Navy ought to be prepared to conduct offensive operations against the USSR in its own territorial waters and to deliver strikes against targets deep inside Soviet territory. At the same time, as Admiral J. Watkins, former Navy chief of staff, confirmed when testifying to the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee in February 1986: "As in the past, the Navy remains the main U.S. instrument for responding to crises and emergencies."

What is the danger of this U.S. strategy? The fact that it leads to a further increase in the U.S. Navy's aggressiveness, an increased level of military confrontation between the sides in different parts of the world, and a heightened likelihood of military conflicts there.

[Correspondent] Is it possible to give a more detailed description of today's Soviet Navy?

[Chernavin] It is no secret. The Navy at present has submarines armed with missiles and torpedoes, including nuclear submarines, aviation, surface ships of different classes, coastal missile and artillery units, marines, and auxiliary ships for different purposes.

Nuclear submarines constitute the basis of the fleet's striking power. Armed with long-range submarine-launched ballistic missiles, cruise missiles, and homing torpaedoes with nuclear charges, they are capable of delivering long-range strikes not only against targets at sea but also against installations sited on the enemy's cost or inland. Modern diesel submarines also have a broad range of applications. They can successfully perform reconnaissance duties, operate against enemy convoys, strike enemy installations with missiles, and perform other combat tasks for whose solution the use of nuclear submarines is not expedient.

Sea-based missile-carrying aviation is also part of the Navy's strike forces. It includes all-weather long-range jet aircraft capable of high-speed flight and armed with missiles carrying conventional and nuclear charges. They are capable of delivering nuclear missile strikes against major, highly mobile groupings of enemy surface warships and convoys sailing in any part of the world ocean, as well as against enemy ports and naval bases. Apart from missile-carrying aircraft, the naval aviation also includes antisubmarine aircraft and helicopters.

The Soviet fleet also includes surface warships for various purposes. They are fitted with various classes of missiles, torpedoes, artillery, and other types of naval weapons. The Soviet Navy's seamen are proud of their modern warships like the "Kirov" and "Frunze" nuclear missile cruisers, the "Slava" missile cruiser, the "Kiev" class aircraft-carrying ships, and others.

[Correspondent] During the years when the new Soviet fleet was being born, the United States launched a campaign -- which continues to this day -- to prove that, unlike the United States, the USSR supposedly is a land power and "has no right" to create a powerful fleet, and that the Soviet fleet is a "threat to peace." Now the USSR is being accused of naval expansion in the Pacific and in the Indian Ocean. What could you say on this subject?

[Chernavin] The Soviet Union is a sea power, and its coastline is washed by three oceans. The Soviet sea border is more than double the total length of the U.S. Atlantic and Pacific coastline. This is perfectly well known in the West. All their arguments in this context have been and still are primarily propagandist, pursuing the goal of justifying the ever growing expenditure to build up their own naval might.

Let me stress once more that the Soviet Navy does not threaten anyone's security or sovereignty. It performs only defensive functions. But to parry any potential threat by the U.S. fleet, Soviet warships are forced to sail the sea and ocean areas from which the United States does or could threaten the Soviet Union. This fully applies to our Pacific Fleet and to the presence of a small detachment of Soviet ships in the Indian Ocean.

A simple comparison of the numbers of ships of the main classes and aviation in the U.S. Navy and the Soviet Navy than the USSR. "On the whole, the correlation of naval forces is to the U.S. advantage," U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger admitted in his report to Congress on the budget for fiscal 1988-1989. Despite this, the United States continues to build up its naval forces. These are facts.

At the same time, it is well known that it is not the Soviet Union but the United States that is constantly building up its Armed Forces in Asia and the Pacific. The strike forces of the U.S. 7th Fleet are deployed in the immediate vicinity of the coastline of the USSR and other Asian socialist countries on bases in Alaska, Japan, South Korea, and the Philippines. Openly aggressive offensive operations are rehearsed in exercises and maneuvers. The United States maintains quite a powerful aircraft carrier task force on a permanent basis in the Indian Ocean zone, and is now building up its fleet's strength in the Persian Gulf region.

It is well known that the Soviet Union repeatedly has made proposals for the mutual limitation of naval activities so that as large a part of the world ocean as possible could become a zone of peace in the very near future; for the elaboration and adoption of confidence-building measures; and for the withdrawal of both sides' nuclear-armed submarines for the present vast areas of combat patrol and limitation of their voyages to mutually agreed borders. The Soviet state has put forward a number of initiatives to settle the problems of the Asian and Pacific region, reducing the level of military activity in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and eliminating military bases and installations on foreign territory. However, the United States and its NATO allies have not accepted these proposals and continue to build up their arms, including naval arms, and this is fraught with fatal consequences.